The Largest Circulation of any Foreign Daily in the Far East

THE CHINA PRESS

大陸報

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DENY RUMOR OF BREAK AWAY IN SCHLUESSELBURG

President of Workers Council Says District Solid With Petrograd

PACIFISTS ROUTED

Demonstration in Duma On Rodzianko Scouting Idea Of Separate Peace

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, May 11.—The anniversary of the opening of the first Duma was celebrated, yesterday, by an extraordinary sitting of the members of all Dumas, which was attended by the members of the Provisional Government and the Allied diplomats.

M. Rodzianko, the President of the Duma, made a speech. He was loudly cheered when he repudiated the idea of a separate peace and declared Russia's loyalty to her allies and the assemblage rose and gave the Allied ambassadors an ovation.

In the Duma, today, the Minister of War, M. Gutchkoff, in a stirring appeal to Russian patriotism, denounced the preachers of peace at any price and civil war. He declared that Russia stands on the edge of an abyss and not a moment must be lost to save her and to enable the whole country to make a united effort by means of which the enemy would be beaten.

The President of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates has investigated the conditions at Schluesselberg mentioned yesterday and reports the entire solidarity between the district and Petrograd City and states that there is no word of truth in the previous statements.

The Provisional Government has relieved General Russky of his command of the armies on the Northern front, but has retained him as a member of the Council of the Empire and of the War Council.

General Dragomiroff, a young and brilliant General and son of the celebrated strategist, succeeds General Russky in command of the Russian armies on the Northern front.

Lowrie Institute Has Exhibition of Work

Chinese Friends Invited To School To See Technical Progress Of Students

The Lowrie Institute, at the Presbyterian Mission, South Gate, held a reception for its Chinese friends Friday afternoon. The guests were first piloted to a large room where were displayed the products made by the technical department of the school. Among these were baseball bats, tennis and volley-ball nets, ping-pong sets, dumb-bells, baskets, etc., of rattan; letter-openers, pen-racks and various novelties of bamboo; time saving files, blotting pads, and other articles of straw-board and paper.

There was also an exhibition of printed matter, in both Chinese and English, and drawings, in pencil, ink and water colors, made by the drawing and mechanical drawing classes.

After viewing this exhibit, the guests then visited in succession the typewriting room, the printing and binding plant, the bamboo work and carpentry room, the athletic supplies shop, the stock-room, and the office from which all the activities of the technical and business departments of the school are directed. In each room there was a class of boys working.

A program consisting of music by the school band and glee club, recitations, a short address, and free-hand black-board drawing by students, was rendered in the Bau Memorial Hall. Owing to the rain the baseball game that was scheduled had to be omitted.

The day's activities will probably be repeated some time in the near future, since the rain kept away many who wished to attend.

Britain's New Shipbuilding Program Plans Addition Of 3,000,000 Tons Per Annum

Akeady Has 45 Per Cent of World's Tonnage; 46 Vessels Were Sunk Last Week

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 10.—In the House of Lords, today, Earl Curson, speaking on the shipbuilding program of the Government, said that the Government had the first claim on the men, material and resources of the shipbuilding industry of this country.

The naval program would ensure that the naval tonnage of Great Britain would materially outnumber that of other nations.

With regard to British mercantile marine, during the period which ended in June, 1914, the United Kingdom and the Dominions possessed 10,124 steamers of 100 tons and upwards, representing a total of 20,500,000 tons. In the period which ended in December, 1916, the number of steamers was 9,757, totalling 19,750,000 tons, as compared with the ships owned by all other nations in the period ending December, 1916, which numbered 13,749, with a total of of 24,000,000 tons. Their mercantile marine therefore amounted to forty-five per cent of the total tonnage of the world.

Regarding vessels of 1,600 tons and upwards, in the period ending June, 1914, the United Kingdom possessed 3,900 steamers totalling nearly 17,000,000 tons, comprising more than half the world's effective tonnage. Correspondingly in the period ending March, 1917, the United Kingdom possessed 3,500, amounting to 16,000,000 tons.

He drew attention to the fact that the losses of neutral shipping have been very heavy and that they have been unable to replace much of the tonnage they have lost.

The program of the Minister of Shipping, which he was pressing for, provided for building 3,000,000 tons a year. This achievement, however, necessitated providing an additional 100,000 workmen and doubling the steel supply.

The Government was taking very drastic steps to secure an adequate supply of merchant tonnage, but the suggestion that it should after the war outnumber that of all other nations was unrealisable.

The Admiralty announces: Last week the number of merchantmen arriving at ports of the United Kingdom totalled 2,374 and the number sailing 2,499.

Sunk:—Over 1,600 tons, 24; under 1,600 tons, 22; unsuccessfully attacked, 34; fishing vessels sunk, 16.

The Admiralty announces that a mine-sweeper was torpedoed and sunk last Saturday and two officers and twenty men are missing.

Prohibit Wireless Use, Hongkong Is Ordered

Apparatus On All Vessels Coming Into Port To Be Officially Sealed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Hongkong, May 12.—Regulations are gazetted today prohibiting the use of wireless. The wireless houses on vessels arriving in this port will be locked and sealed, under direction of the examination officer.

King Praises Maude For Turkish Defeats

British Successes Since Fall Of Bagdad Theme Of Royal Congratulations

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 9.—The King, in a message to General Maude, Commanding-in-Chief the British forces in Mesopotamia, says: "The series of successes achieved in defeating the Turkish forces brought against you since the capture of Bagdad reflect the very highest credit on you and on all ranks of your Command. Your progress is all the more appreciated by your fellow-countrymen since they are conscious of the trying conditions under which your troops fought."

Choice Of Gen. Tsen Pleasing to Chengtu

His Record As Viceroy Of Szechuen Taken As Indication Of More Good Work

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Chengtu, May 10.—The news of the appointment of General Tsen Chun-hsuan as Military Governor has caused great satisfaction. He was regarded as strong man when officiating as acting Viceroy of Szechuen, in 1901 and his record here is good. It is anticipated that he will repeat his former success and assist General Tai Kan with his experience.

We are not yet out of the wood. Trouble is again threatening with the Yunnanese, who insist on obtaining $500,000 as a forced contribution from Chengtu. The Szechuenese troops are angry.

It is reported that Suifu and the districts towards Luchow are much disturbed, owing to the Yunnanese not controlling lawlessness.

ITALY'S MISSION IN U. S.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

New York, May 11.—The Italian Mission has arrived.

Hold Hindenburg Line Against German Rush

Most Determined Assaults Fail; British Advance Their Positions On Scarpe

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 11.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported yesterday evening: We advanced our line slightly this morning along the southern bank of the River Scarpe.

At noon, under cover of a heavy bombardment, the enemy renewed their attacks against our positions in the Hindenburg Line eastward of Bullecourt but were completely repulsed.

Further counter-attacks during the night near Fresnoy were equally unsuccessful.

A party of the enemy raided our trenches south-eastward of Ypres. A few of our men are missing.

Severe fighting occurred in the air on Wednesday. Six German machines were brought down and six driven down. Five of ours are missing.

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters wires: Our artillery and machine-guns broke up many attacks made by the enemy, last night, notably two formidable ones south of the River Souches, in which flame-throwers and large bodies of infantry were employed. The enemy came on in a most determined manner, but finally fell back, shrouded by our shrapnel.

Altogether, the night was a very costly one for the Germans.

Paris, May 11.—The official communique issued yesterday evening reported: There has been cannonading north-east of Soissons and on Chemin-des-Dames. By local operations we carried a system of trenches north of Sancy.

Fresh attempts made by the enemy to expel us from the trenches we captured at Chevreux, on the 8th, shattered by our barrages and machine-guns. We made progress north-west of Prosnes.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakual M. May 14
Per N.Y.K. *s.s.* Kumano M. May 16
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. May 19
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kamo Maru May 20
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Y'shiro M. May 22
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Y'hama M. May 13
Per T.K.K. s.s. Siberia M. May 15
For Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kaga Maru May 15
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Katori M. June 3

Two-Thirds of the World's Population at War

Two-thirds of the world's population is at war. The estimated population of the world is 1,691,751,000. The populations of the belligerent countries and their colonies total 1,144,400,000. The Entente Allies, after the entry of the United States, will consist of:

Belgium	22,600,000
British Empire	448,000,000
France	87,000,000
Italy	37,000,000
Japan	74,000,000
Montenegro	500,000
Portugal	15,000,000
Rumania	7,600,000
Russia	175,000,000
Servia	4,600,000
United States	112,000,000
Total	943,100,000

(Central Empires)

Austria-Hungary	50,000,000
Bulgaria	4,300,000
German Empire	81,000,000
Turkey	24,500,000
Total	160,300,000

PROF. McELROY HERE ON WAY BACK TO U. S.

Parting Message To China Is Hope And Confidence In Stability Of Republican Form

Professor. R McN. McElroy, Princeton University Exchange professor to China, who has arrived in Shanghai on his way back to the United States, last night gave the following message to China as the result of his observation of Chinese men and events:

"Above every other consideration, China must let nothing happen that will imperil its republic. I have been trying to impress every Chinese with whom I have talked with this, that anything that imperils the stability of the republic imperils the continued existence of China as a sovereign power. The whole basis for its claim to the support of the democratic world on the principle of the rights of weak nations is its ability to work out its destiny as a democratic nation. That fact must be borne in mind above everything else in every contemplated change of cabinets or ministries."

Professor McElroy has little doubt, however, about the ability of China to work out its destiny as a republic.

"I have implicit faith in the stability of the republic. I have met the leading men and the leading officials of China and I am sure they have the ability and the patriotism to work out their great experiment."

Professor McElroy is returning home with the keenest enthusiasm for China and the Chinese people. He has more than enjoyed his nine months' stay in China, though it has been a busy one. He has made a total of one hundred hours of public addresses, many of them in various parts of the country.

He was reticent on the present political situation in Peking, especially as he had left there two weeks ago. He expressed his belief, however, that the declaration of war finally would be enacted and his hope that it would.

"I want to see China array itself on the side of the Entente because I want to see it take its stand for the principle of human rights involved," he said. "And I hope that when it does go in it will go in purely for the ideal of democracy and not for any self-interested motive. It is, however, in the long run, for its own interest that it array itself with democracy, for in the permanency of world democracy, as I have said before, lies its hope for its own future status."

Professor and Mrs. McElroy are sailing for home Tuesday on the Siberia Maru. He intends to offer his services to the government as soon as he gets home, as he has been a volunteer for almost three years and is also secretary of the committee which has had charge of the Plattsburg training camps.

Enemy Is Desperate In Effort to Stop Drive Says Mr. Bonar Law

Growing Superiority Of British Artillery Noticed; Praises 'Mere Boy' Airmen

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 9 (delayed in transmission).—Mr. Bonar Law, speaking in the House of Commons on the vote of credit of £500,000,000, said: "The desire of the enemy, indeed, the feeling of necessity on his part, to prevent our advance, is shown in the extreme violence of his counter-attacks, one of which, last night, resulted in our losing a position we had taken, but, regrettable as that was, it was only an incident in the kind of fighting that is now going on.

"When we consider the original artillery superiority of the enemy and how absolutely destitute we were of munitions, we have a right to be proud of our present distinct superiority over the enemy in these respects. That superiority is also shown by our airmen, who are the eyes of our long-range guns.

"I have been told that, more than once, in France, it is not uncommon to find regiments showing their admiration of our airmen by cheering as they fly over the line. That is not surprising.

"These men are all young, many of them mere boys, but, from the beginning of the war, they have shown a dash, gallantry, resource and nerve entitling us to say that a more glorious fighting force never existed in the world."

Bulgars Admit Front Is Broken By British

Themselves Gain Footing Upon Goldies Hill, But Quickly Driven Off Again

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 10.—A Bulgarian official communique gives a very lengthy account of the fighting west and north of Monastir. It singles out the British attacks south of Lake Doiran, which are described as being very persistent, four being made between 9 p.m. and 2 a.m. The communique admits that the British twice penetrated the Bulgarian positions but asserts that they were ejected by counter-attacks.

A British official despatch from Salonica reports: The enemy attacked on Wednesday night, south-westward of Lake Doiran and obtained a momentary footing on Goldies Hill. Our counter-attack immediately drove them out. We repulsed a second attack on Thursday, inflicting losses.

Our aeroplanes carried out four successful bombing attacks, dropping quantities of explosives on dug-outs, dumps and transport.

A Servian official communique reports: The enemy, yesterday, bombarded Monastir with asphyxiating shells causing fairly considerable casualties among the civilian population.

GREAT CEREMONY TODAY FOR GEN. CHEN CHI-MEI

10,000 To Take Part In Belated Funeral Procession For Assassinated Revolutionist

More than 10,000 will participate in the funeral procession, today at 9.30 o'clock, of the late General Chen Chi-mei, the revolutionist who was assassinated last May at his home on Rue Chapsal. Members of local educational, industrial and social organisations, fire brigades, philanthropic institutes, labor unions, religious societies and volunteer corps will march in bodies. Fifty carriages will be used for carrying the wreaths sent by friends of the deceased.

The Chekiang provincial authorities have contributed the sum of $10,000 to the family, while friends have raised about $7,000 for burial expenses. Among the friends who are looking after the future of the family and arranging for today's funeral are such notables as Dr. Sun Yat-sen, former Premier Tong Shao-yi, General Li Lieh-chun, former Minister of the Interior Sung Hung-yih and Mr. Chu Pao-san, mostly members of the Kuomintang, to which deceased belonged.

The procession will start from the Soochow Guild on Rue Eugene Bard in Frenchtown. It will take in Rue Amiral Bayle, Avenue Joffre, Rue Montigny, Avenue Edward VII and the Bund, where it will disband at the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Wharf. The remains will then be conveyed to Wuchow, the native land of General Chen, for burial at the Pee-long Lake, one of the most picturesque spots in the Province of Chekiang. About a hundred mow of land have been acquired and it is expected to build a large public garden on the lot to be named after the revolutionary hero.

President Li Yuan-hung has sent Wu Hang-ming to honor the deceased on his behalf with a eulogy. The General Chambers of Commerce throughout the Republic jointly contributed a huge silver vase inscribed with a fitting eulogy. Friends of the late revolutionist made several attempts to secure a state burial similar to those of Generals Tsai Ao and Hwang Hsing, but the requests were not granted.

The Ming Kuo Shi Pao, a Kuomintang organ founded by General Chen, will have a special edition today, with reference to the life of the deceased. Members of the staff will also participate in the procession.

A memorial service was held yesterday at the Soochow Guild. Four thousand registered their names at the gate during the day, including many leading politicians throughout the country.

The deceased is survived by his wife and two sons, Tsu Wha, five years old and Tsu Wu, four years old.

LAST GERMAN HOPE IS U-BOATS, SAYS ADMIRAL CAPELLE

Thousands of Workers Are Producing New And Improved Types

DEFENCES BETTER

Concedes Losses, But States No Radical Remedy Is Existent

EXCEED RECKONING

2,800,000 Tons Sunk in 3 Months Against Expectation of 1,800,000

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, May 10.—That her submarines are Germany's last hope was admitted by Admiral von Capelle during his speech on the Naval Estimates in the Reichstag.

He said that thousands of workers are producing new improved submarines and new material for torpedoes and mines, while officers and men are crowding for service in submarines. He admitted that losses occurred as the enemies, defences were increasing in quantity and quality, but there was no radical remedy against submarines. The crew of every departing submarine was animated with the consciousness that everything was at stake.

He asserted that the booty in three months totalled 1,325 ships, amounting to 2,800,000 tons, as compared with the 1,800,000 expected. "Our submarines, which are striking heavily at the vital center of our fiercest enemy, guarantee that we shall hold out."

The Socialist Deputy, Herr Brandes, warned the Minister of the Navy that the discontent among workmen in the shipyards would increase. Admiral von Capelle admitted that disturbances had occurred.

FAR EASTERN RUBBER INTERESTS U. S. CAPITAL

Head Of American Corporation, After Inspection Trip, Impressed By Possibilities

Mr. G. H. Carnahan, president of the Continental Rubber Company of New York, left for the United States last night after a two months' trip to the Far East to look over the possibilities for American capital in rubber development.

Mr. Carnahan's visit to the Straits Settlements, Federated Malay States, Java and Sumatra has convinced him that there is a splendid opening for American rubber men in the Far East.

"At present there are only three American interests represented out here," said Mr. Carnahan. "These are the United Rubber Company and the Goodyear company, both of Sumatra, and the Mexican Crude Rubber Company, in Rawang. My company, as well as most others in America, have in the past been interested in developing Mexico, but the unstable political conditions there have made us look elsewhere.

"It is impossible for me to say what we ourselves shall do but I think there are splendid opportunities in the more undeveloped territories like Pahang and Kedah, and also in Johore, which is partly taken up. I consider it very probable that American capital will begin looking this way now, though much depends on the way the rubber companies feel about the likelihood of rubber maintaining its present high level of price. Undoubtedly, however, there are better rubber opportunities out here than anywhere else in the world."

Mr. Carnahan is accompanied by Mr. O. Magnee, a Hollander interested in his concern, and his secretary, Mr. J. H. Legendre.

TSINGKIANGPU CROPS RUINED BY DROUGHT

Wheat Yield Out From Half To Two-Thirds; Grand Canal Low

Special Correspondence to The China Press

Tsingkiangpu, May 7.—This district is afflicted by a drought of six months duration. Since the first of last November no rain of any consequence has fallen. There was only ½ inch of snow during the winter. There have been one or two showers the past few days that have helped the people plant corn and beans. The cisterns are dry, the wells almost empty, the Grand (?) Canal is lower than for many years. The tug-boats have not been running for several months. Prices of grain have risen 50% in the last thirty days and are still rising.

The reports from the country state that the wheat yield, even if rain comes, will be in the best places only half a crop and in many others only a third or less. From Haichow comes word that the wheat and barley are a failure. A few days ago more than 80 families in this city were burned out by a fire that also destroyed large quantities of reeds. The wiseacres prophesied rain because, said they, a big fire always brings rain.

There are persistent rumors that opium seeds are being planted by foreigners over this countryside and that men are being paid to plant this seed indiscriminately. Over sixty people have been arrested. The winds of heaven are said to carry the seed from foreign countries where the foreigners have thrown it into the air; it has been scattered from an aeroplane that sailed over a short while ago, etc., etc. There is marked excitement among the people; it is the topic of all conversation.

The only fact that can be ascertained is that the British Consul is expected soon to inspect the district for growing poppy. The magistrate earnestly wishes to stamp out the growth of opium. But what the meaning of the rumors is it is hard to say.

Bandman Co. Fails To Arrive In Time to Give Saturday Night's Show

All dressed up and no place to go!

Last night I was among a large number of disappointed playgoers who arrived at the Lyceum Theater shortly after 9 p.m., hoping to receive two or three hours' enjoyment from the members of the Bandman Opera Co. But the Bandman Co's. ship had failed to make port in time for the advertised performance and so, in the words of the old song, "I was all dressed up and no place to go," because no-one arrived.

When I say no-one arrived, that is not quite authentic—W. F. Crowe arrived—and in advance of Chung Ling-soo. We all know Crowe and we have all heard of Chung Ling-soo. Crowe was here with Matheson Lang, some five years ago and, since that time, he has spent his working hours either in France, Egypt, America, or India.

In each of these places, he was advertising the virtues of one or other of our great artists; now he is presenting Chung Ling-soo, who will give his first performance at the Victoria Theater, on Wednesday, the 16th inst. and I have no hesitation in saying that, as far as illusionists go, he holds the premier place. "Wait and see!"

DOMINO.

REFORM CAMPAIGN PLAN OF LOCAL W.C.T.U.

Program Outlined At Birthday Party For Opening Movement Next Autumn

A "clean-up" campaign for Shanghai is to be launched during the summer by the ladies of the local Women's Christian Temperance Union. The rallying call was sounded and a tentative program of activities sketched by Miss Laura White at the W.C.T.U.'s second birthday party held yesterday from 3.30 to 7 p.m. at the Union Church hall. The actual work of brightening and clearing up the city is to be begin next fall. "There are different standards of cleanliness and purity to be found in the world," said Miss White. "It often befalls that where men are perfectly satisfied with conditions women are not. Which is the case here. We have found through a more or less extensive correspondence that the Municipal Council is entirley complacent over the present situation in Shanghai. But that does not by any means signify that we are satisfied also, so we shall go about making some improvements ourselves.

"A campaign of education will be our first step, in order to get the people interested in the move. In this connection we intend to find out how other cities have gone about the idea. Then we shall get together and pull together to make Shanghai a model settlement."

The birthday party of the society, which was to have been held at the McTyeire school grounds but was transferred because of unfavorable weather, was largely attended by members and many out of town guests. Tea was served and the following program carried out:

Song .....Mr. Haynes
Song .....Miss Olive
Piano Solo .....Miss Ling Sze-faung
Song .....Mr. Dingle
Short Address "The Social Wine-cup."....Dr. Margaret Polk
Song .....Miss Rasmussen
Song .....Mr. Gill
Short Address. "A Plea for Membership" .....Miss L. White
Song .....Miss Olive
Song .....Senor Legioners

Three More Gallant Britishers Gain V.C.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 11.—The King has been pleased to confer the Victoria Cross for conspicuous gallantry in action on: Captain Percy Cherry, an Australian, who had previously been awarded the Military Cross. After all the other officers of his company had been killed or wounded, Captain Cherry cleared a village of the enemy and beat off very resolute and very heavy counter-attacks. He was wounded in the morning, but remained at his post, encouraging his men and held out until he was killed.

2nd Lieut. George Cates, of the Rifle Brigade, who placed his foot on an exploding bomb and saved the lives of his comrades, but lost his own.

Private Christopher Cox, of the Bedford Regiment, who fearlessly rescued many wounded men from ground which was so swept by the enemy's fire that even his own battalion was forced to take cover, to avoid annihilation.

News Brevities

As announced in the advertising columns, Mr. Paul Dufault, the French-Canadian tenor, will give four extra concerts next week at the Olympic Theater. These will be on Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday nights.

* * *

A closing-out-sale—on account of expiry of lease—at which former prices will be cut in half, is the attraction advertised by the Anglo-American Shoe Co., at 21 Nanking Road. The entire stock is to be cleared regardless of cost.

* * *

The annual meeting of the Shanghai Polo Club will be held tomorrow at 6 p.m. Members will meet in the reading room of the grand stand, by permission of the stewards of the Race Club.

* *

The Executive Board of the American Woman's Club will meet at Mrs. Lobingier's at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. On Tuesday afternoon the last business meeting of the club's season will be held at the Palace Hotel.

* * *

The interned U.S. gunboats Monocacy, Palos and Samar moved upstream yesterday and are now lying at the British naval and P. and O. buoys.

* *

Funeral services for Mr. Robert Murray Auld, of the Asiatic Petroleum Company, will be held at 4.30 o'clock this afternoon at Bubbling Well Cemetery. All friends are invited.

* * *

Mr. J. D. Smedley, architect and civil engineer; Mr. F. W. Ambrose, of the Municipal Health Department and Mr. G. M. Grandison, of the Standard Oil Co., are leaving Shanghai to offer their services to the British government.

DR. SUN, TONG SHAO-YI AND OTHERS PROTEST

Send Telegram To President Against Bullying of Parliament Over War Issue

Dr. Sun Yat-sen, former Premier Tong Shao-yi, Tsen Chun-hsuan, viceroy of Szechuen during the Manchu regime; Chang Ping-ling, one of the well-known 1911 revolutionists and Wen Chung-yao, former Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Shanghai, jointly sent the following telegram to the President Friday:—

"Even the Chief Executive of the Republic dared not to decide arbitrarily on the question of the declaration of war. The President referred the measure to Parliament for its opinion. Yet outlaws in Peking, who style themselves as Citizens' Petitioners, actually assaulted members of Parliament in order not to allow them to vote with their free will.

"In countries ruled by law, such an occurrence is irregular. Unless the agitators are severely dealt with, legislators will be in danger of being exposed to violence. Public opinion will then be left to the cry of the mo and we are afraid you will not be able to deny the responsibility.

"Therefore, we do appeal to you to order immediately the arrest of the petitioners, who have proved to be outlaws, in order to preserve the supremacy of the Legislature and to check any further disturbance."

BRITAIN WILL BE SELF SUPPORTING NEXT YEAR

Says Lloyd George, Answering Churchill's Criticisms In Secret Session

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 10.—The Press Bureau issues the following communique: During the secret session of the House of Commons Mr. Winston Churchill dealt with the general naval and military situation, especially the position of Russia, the development of the struggle on the Western Front, the strength of America, submarine problems and the Balkans. He made inquiries concerning the losses of mercantile marine and food supplies.

Mr. Henry Page Croft, Unionist M.P. for Christchurch and Mr. G. J. Wardle, Labor M.P. for Stockport, also spoke.

Mr. Lloyd George dealt at length with the points raised by Mr. Winston Churchill, commented on the internal situation in Austria, Germany's military position in relation to reserves, contrasting it unfavorably with Britain's; quoted the satisfaction expressed by the military chiefs of the British and French armies concerning the results of the recent operations on the West Front and explained the method proposed for satisfying the demands of the War Office for further reserves.

Mr. Lloyd George gave figures of the British tonnage sunk each month since August and an encouraging account of the methods adopted to meet submarine attacks and also of the amount of tonnage which would be built during the next twelve months.

He pointed out that, with judicious economy with food and the increased productivity of home-supplies, there was no fear of starvation in Great Britain. He added: We shall be self-supporting in 1918" and that it was not necessary to state the war-aims of the Allies, which were well-known.

Mr. Asquith expressed himself as being in full agreement with the Prime Minister but deprecated the secret session, remarking that hardly anything had been said which could not have been said openly and he invited the Premier to publish the bulk of his speech.

SPECIAL MACAO MISSION

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Macao, May 12.—Senhor Sanches de Miranda, the Portuguese Consul-General at Bombay, has been appointed to proceed to Macao, on a special mission.

JAPANESE DIET CALLED

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Tokio, May 11.—An Imperial Order convokes the Diet for June 21, for a session of three weeks.

Interest on Losses Denied Shipowners

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 9.—The King's Bench has decided that the owner of a lost vessel under requisition by the Government is not entitled to recover interest on the value of the vessel at the moment of loss for the period between the date of loss and the date when compensation is paid.

Criticise Underwriting Australian War Loan

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 9.—There is some criticism of the fact that a New South Wales loan for £3,000,000 in 5½ per cent bonds, issued at 98, is being underwritten in London. It is pointed out that these terms spoil the chances of Imperial securities.

COMMONS IN CAMERA

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 11.—The House of Commons sat again today in secret session.

Paul Dufault Concert

There is nothing like getting a lot for one's money, and at the Paul Dufault Concert last night, Shanghai music-lovers, who quite filled the Olympic, showed that they had developed the art to a fine point. Enthusiasm ran riot, and encores were persistently demanded. With great generosity, M. Dufault gave several "requests" in response to these vociferous demands. It was a memorable evening.

M. Dufault's opening number was an aria from "The Prodigal Son." He has a voice lending itself to tone coloring as varied as the human emotion it depicts. In this aria, the singer succeeded in showing the sorrow, the repentance, and the resolve to return to his father, of the Prodigal, with such sincerity and such a wealth of human feeling that no listener could have remained unmoved.

M. Dufault introduced several new Ballads. One of the most delightful was a French ballad, "Au Pays Bleu." Another French song, "Malgre Moi" was sung with the deep feeling that the sentiment demanded. M. Dufault's recitative talent is wonderful and is of special value on a mixed program. The tenor scored heavily in an arrangement of "Lorraine, Lorraine, Loree," which he sang with rare dramatic insight. The program closed with a forceful rendering of "Invictus," in which Bruno Huhn has succeeded in fitting his music to Henley's fine verse to perfection. It was a great effort.

Miss Pauline Bindley, who seemed the personification of youth and sweetness, displayed her vocal gifts brilliantly in the Shadow Song, in which her trills and runs were skillfully executed. This young singer seems to possess all the qualities requisite for a successful operatic career. She also won deserved success in "Will o' the Wisp" and L'Ete' ". Her encores, Sanderson's "Spring's Awakening" and "Daddy's Sweetheart" were delightful, as was also "The Wren" in which the birdlike qualities of her voice were tellingly effective.

Mr. Ernest Empson, the pianist, upheld his end of the program in fine style. His accompaniments enabled the artists to give forth their best efforts, while his solos were highly appreciated, particularly the Rachmaninoff "Prelude," the Brahms waltz and the Chopin waltz in D. Flat.

One more word: Our local impresarios may profit by studying the Dufault programs. They are well-arranged and not too long.

Owing to innumerable requests for an extension of the season, and the fact that last night the Olympic Theater was unable to hold all those wishing to gain admittance, Mr. Frederic Shipman, the manager, has decided to cancel some outside dates, and it has been arranged to give four extra concerts this week. The booking of reserved seats for these concerts opens at Moutrie's tomorrow morning.

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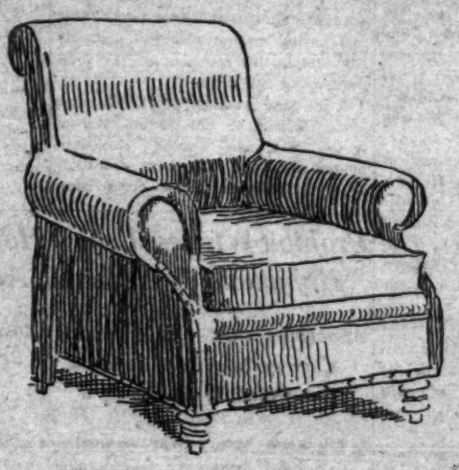

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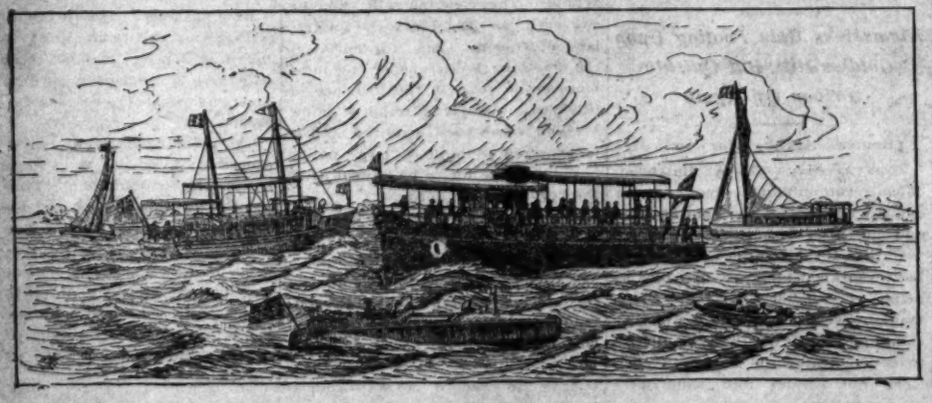

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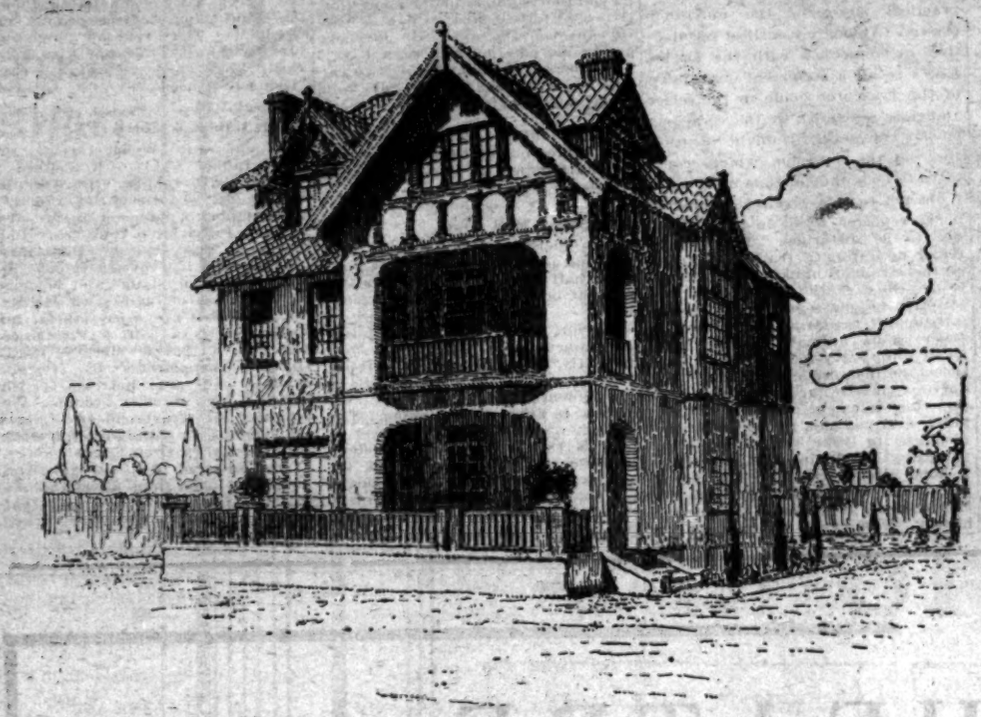

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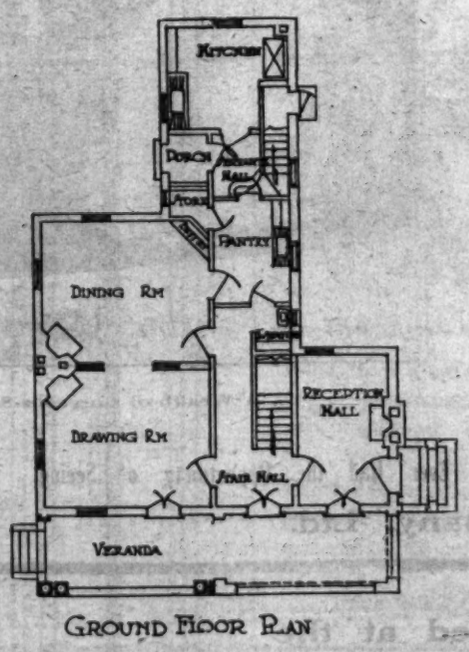

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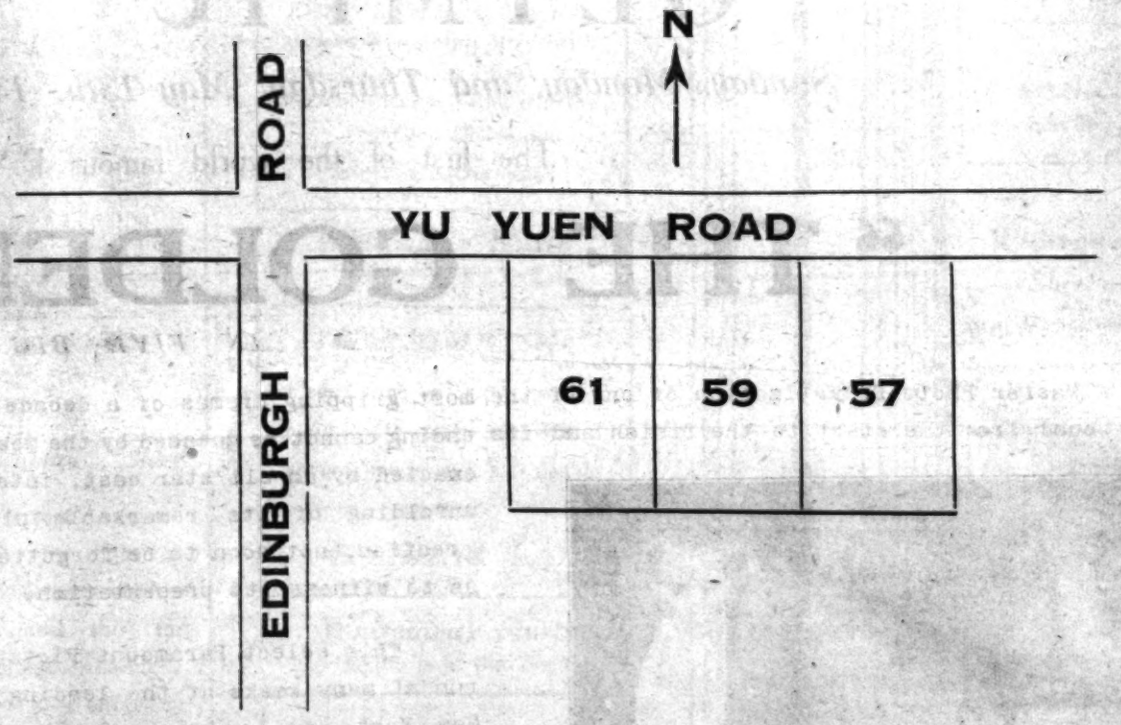

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City Bank Compilation Shows Tremendous Increase In Munition Works

New York, April 3.—The position attained by American manufacturers of explosives and other war materials in supplying the Entente Allies and their ability to come promptly to the aid of the United States in the prosecution of war with Germany are shown in a compilation issued yesterday by the National City Bank contrasting the foreign trade of this country in the war period, August 1914, to February 1, last, with the pre-war period, February 1, 1912, to August 1, 1914.

The review made by the bank was prepared primarily for the purpose of showing the movement of foreign commerce. That section of the report, however, relating to war shipments reveals the potentialities within the United States for a complete supply of requisites for carrying on aggressive military operations. With many contracts from foreign Government for shells and other war supplies expired or lessening in volume, American manufacturers are in an excellent position to meet the requirements of their own Government.

Some of the striking munition exports enumerated by the bank since the war began, compared with the two and one-half year period before hostilities, are:

Explosive, $992,000,000, against $14,000,000; manufactures of brass, chiefly material for shells, $407,000,000 against $121,000,000; manufactures of iron and steel, chiefly for war purposes, $1,434,000,000, against $695,000,000; automobiles for war use, chiefly, $255,000,000, against $79,000,000; zinc, $107,000,000, against $2,000,000, and chemicals, $276,000,000, against $67,000,000; breadstuffs, $1,278,000, against $449,000,000; meats, $638,000,000, against $368,000,000; horses and mules, $235,000,000, $12,000,000; sugar, $153,000,000, against $6,000,000; cotton manufactures, $260,000,000, against $133,000,000, and woolen manufacturers, $91,000,000, against $11,000,000.

Less raw cotton was shipped in the war period, the figures being $1,131,000,000, while in the two and one-half years preceding the conflict this export had a value of $1,332,000,000. The bank's analysis showed that exports from this country to Europe between August 1, 1914, and February 1, last, increased more than 100 per cent when compared with the period from February 1, 1912, to August 1, 1914, one of normal trade conditions.

The total trade of the United States in the first two and one-half years of the war was $15,623,000,000, against $10,490,000,000 in the corresponding period preceding the war. Exports under the stimulus of war trading reached a total of $10,562,000,000, against $5,882,000,000, and imports $5,061,000,000, against $4,608,000,000. The bank's statement also says:

"Trade with Europe shows greater changes than with other grand divisions, while the exports of manufactures and imports of manufacturing materials are the striking features when considered by articles. Exports to Europe in the war period are $7,648,000,000, against $3,656,000,000 despite the fact that the exports to the Central Powers in the war period are but $16,000,000, against $865,000,000 in the pre-war period. Imports from Europe are but $1,506,000,000, against $2,207,000,000 in the pre-war period. Those from the Central Powers are but $90,000,000, against $542,000,000 in the pre-war period.

"Exports to North American are $1,771,000, against $1,423,000,000; South America, $417,000,000, against $335,000,000; Asia, (exclusive of material for Russia via Vladivostock,) $384,000,000, $290,000,000. Imports from North America are $1,392,000,000, against $1,008,000,000; South America, $906,000,000 against $551,000,000, and Asia, $969,000,000, against $680,000,000.

"In exports by articles the greatest growth occurs in the group of manufactures,' amounting to $6,083,000,000, against $2,831,000,000 in the pre-war period; food products, $2,563,000,000, against $1,133,000,000. Manufacturing material exported shows a decline being $1,523,000,000, against $1,806,000,000 in pre-war period."

The bank's analysis shows that the chief increase in imports was in manufacturing material, being $2,015,000,000, in the war period, against $1,582,000,000, and foodstuffs were $1,357,000,000, against $1,128,000,000, while manufactures showed a decline, amounting in the war period to but $1,646,000,000, compared with $1,859,000,000 in the period before the war. The miscellaneous group in exports was $246,000,000, against $20,000,000, due to the fact that more than 1,000,000 horses and mules included in that group were exported to Europe.

Changes in movements to and from the principal countries were: To the United Kingdom, exports of the war period, $3,571,000, against $1,439,000,000; France, $1,545,000,000 against $363,000,000; Italy, $660,000,000, against $184,000,000; Russia $714,000,000, against $67,000,000.

The efficacy of the Brtish blockade was demonstrated by the fact that in the war period exports from this country to Germany amounted to only $16,000,000, compared with $804,000,000 in the pre-war period. Austria-Hungary received less than $1,000,000 of American merchandise, compared with $57,000,000 in the pre-war period. Most of the merchandise to the Central Empires slipped through before the blockade lines were tightened.

Exports to Belgium, mostly in the form of relief supplies, totaled in the war period $67,000,000, against $154,000,000 in the two and one-half years before the war.

Questions And Answers

(New York Sun)

Barnum's Gyascutus

Regarding the gyascutus, as to which you call on readers for information, in my early boyhood, long before the great Barnum exploits in that field, the peregrinating circus of that day included a small but interesting assortment of more or less otherwise strange and mysterious animals. So we looked upon them at least, and here incidentally came a rare opportunity for the first enticing flight into the realm of biological research, including a practical study of the nutritious peanut. Among my earliest recollection in connection with the circus, &c., I recall a statement descriptive of the gyascutus made to the select audience assembled by the veracious official expositor. I might mention that on the occasion, which seems to have been inopportune as to time I did not see the strange animal, it being reported to be in repose and not to be disturbed. Therefore I recall no intimate feature or form of the strange animal as graphically described at the time, but a description of one remarkable characteristic differentiating this from all other unique animals was that "he could jump forty feet in the air and twice the distance down again." It did not then occur to me to question this statement nor have I since, but I send you this memorandum in response to your general request, venturing to add in conclusion that I hope others will send you more substantial information, perhaps, in this field of, as you say, "unnatural history," from which perchance there may be reconstructed a fair resemblance or counterfeit presentment, as it were, of this zoological curiosity or which we now know so little.

John Y. Culyer

P. S. There is said to be a breed of cods in Switzerland— side hill country—which shares the physical characteristic you ascribe to the gyascutus. C.

Odd Number Problem

Your problem of the man who had to kill thirty sheep in seven days, killing an odd number each day, and its solution reminds me of a question that used to be asked: "Could a man eat an even 100 apples in a week, eating an odd number each day?" The answer was that he was to eat one apple a day for six days and ninety-four apples on the seventh day.

If any objections were offered it was pointed out that ninety-four was an odd number of apples to eat in one day.

Charles Russell

Half Slave, Half Free

Was it Seward or Lincoln who said that this country could not continue half slave and half free, and on what occasion was the statement made? J. R. S.

Lincoln said: "I believe this Government cannot endure permanently half slave and half free." In some versions a comma follows "permanently," which may be held slightly to affect the meaning. The sentence was uttered in an address on June 16, 1858, before the Republican State Convention in Springfield, Ill. In the afternoon the Republicans had indorsed Lincoln for the United States Senate and in the evening Lincoln appeared to make his address. It is worth noting that Nicolay and Hay pronounce the speech "perhaps the most carefully prepared speech of his whole life."

Origin of 'German.'

Why are the words German and Germany applied to the Deutsch people and Deutschland? R. H. M.

"German" and "Germany" come from the Latin Germanicus and Germania, which were the Roman names for the Germans and their country. The words are supposed to be from a Celtic root which some say meant "shouters" and others say meant "neighbors." The Germans call themselves "Deutsch," which is from the same root as "Dutch" and "Teuton." The root meant "of the people" or "belonging to the people," and may have been the result of an effort to put into a barbarian tongue the Greek word ethnikos, meaning the same thing, "of the people" or "racial." The relation between "Deutsch" and "Teuton" is more easily seen when we consider that "Deutsch" used to be spelled "Teutsch."

Welsh Rabbit is Correct

Which is it, Welsh rarebit or Welsh rabbit P. F. Case

It is Welsh rabbit. "Rarebit" is only an altered form of the "rabbit," an afterthought intended to simulate an absurd derivation from "rare and bit," as the Century Dictionary characterises it. "Welsh rabbit" itself is "genuine slang" and belongs to the class of names of jocular origin. There are many others; an Essex lion is a calf, a Fieldlance duck is a baked sheep's head, Glasgow magistrates or Norfolk capons are red herrings, Irish apricots or Munster plums are potatoes and Gravesend sweetmeats are shrimps, to name over the stock examples taken from English usage. At the moment the only American sample we can think of is the Michigan bankroll, Albany beef (sturgeon) and Cape Cod turkey (codfish).

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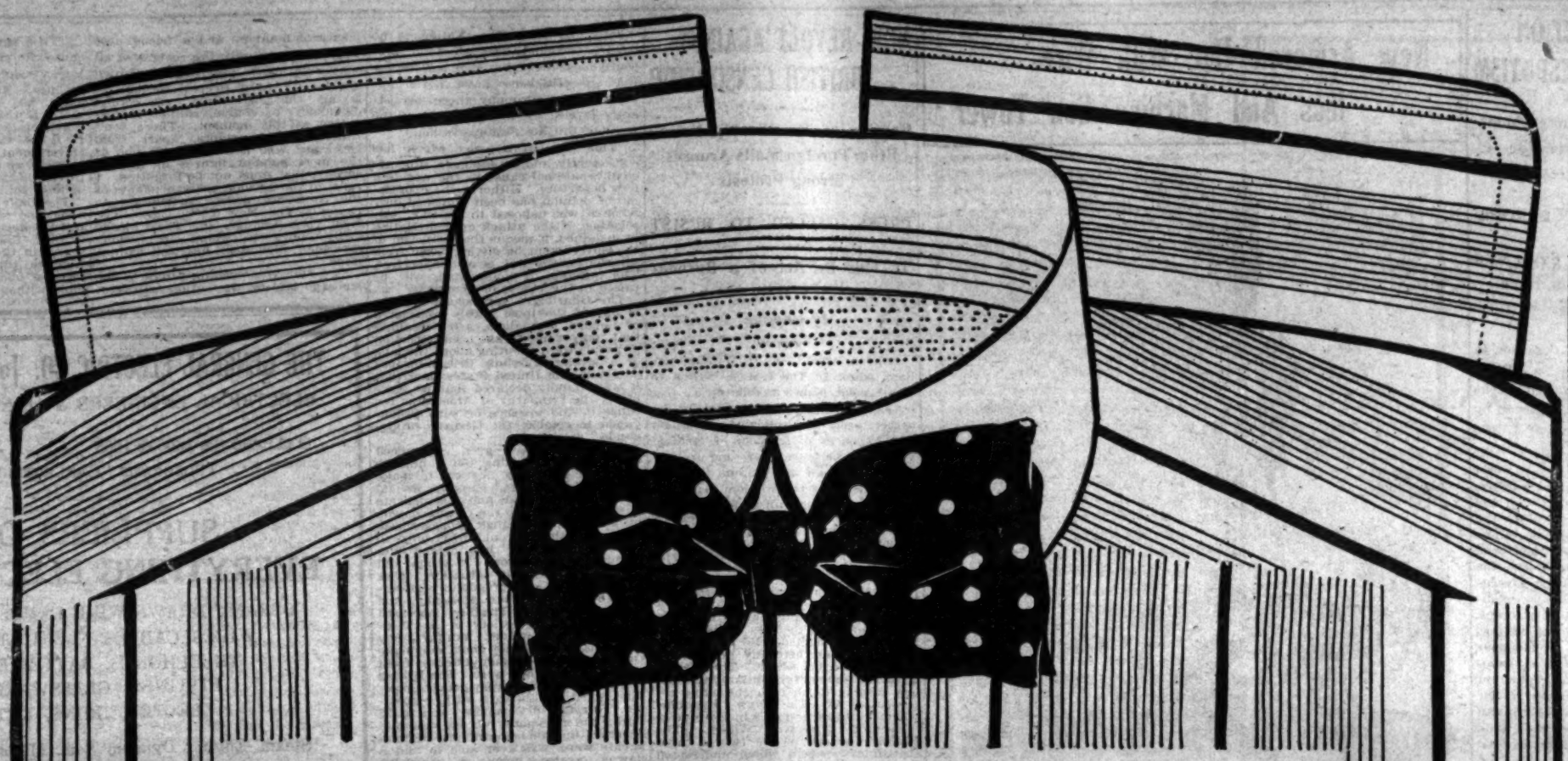

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SEES IN OUR ACTION DOOM OF DESPOTISM

T. P. O'Connor Welcomes America to New Worldwide Responsibilities

'UNMIXED GAIN FOR EUROPE'

Even in England, He Says, Mild Reaction Will Soon Have To Disappear

London, April 7.—T. P. O'Connor, in the course of an article in Lloyds' Weekly, makes the following remarks on a topic which is much discussed by the British public, though only a little in the British press:

"America is now a great world power. In all disputes, in all warfare, in all questions of government of the States of Europe, America will for the future have a voice; and this is unmixed gain for Europe, for America is the first democracy in the world, the country where the democratic government of mankind is most firmly established and most rigorously carried out.

"It will be difficult, it will perhaps be impossible, with this tremendous weight added to the forces of democracy in Europe, for the regime of despotism and reaction to survive for any length of time in any European country. Despotism has already gone in Russia; it is going in Germany, and even the mild reaction in England which still prevails will soon also have to disappear. For the first time for nearly two generations men have begun to talk of fundamental changes in our own Government, and language was used at the great Albert Hall meeting which has not been uttered on any big platform since the days when the late Sir Charles Dilke raised his short-lived campaign of the seventies.

"It is evident that this war is an earthquake which is stirring underground all over Europe, and it is as difficult to measure what things it will allow to survive as what things it will lay in the dust. One thing, however, is certain—we shall no longer have the indecent spectable of finding husbands and wives for the royalties of Europe among the princelings of Germany."

Ex-Premier Asquith's message to the American people, sent in response to a request from the correspondent of The New York Times and other American newspapers, and Premier Lloyd George's statement are regarded here as offering an opportunity for breaking the temporary silence as to official proceedings imposed by the rising of Parliament.

The Daily Chronicle remarks this morning:

"Now that both houses of the American Congress have overwhelmingly ratified the President's policy, we are glad our national spokesmen have not delayed giving utterance to our feelings. President Wilson's speech, apart from its effect in his own country, has undoubtedly stirred feeling in Great Britain as deeply as any made within living memory."

The radical Star says editorially tonight:

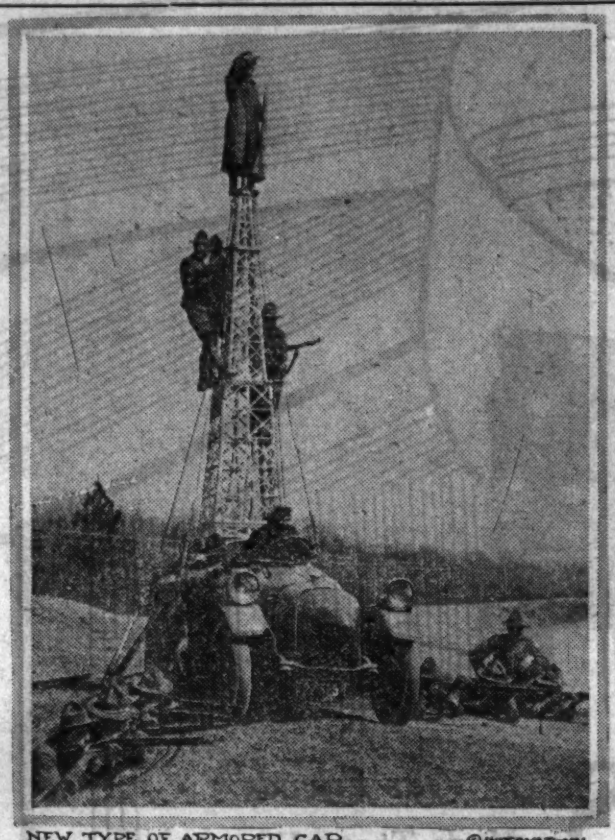
"The blunder of the House of Commons in dispersing without sending a message to the American democracy was partly retrieved by the Prime Minister by the expedient of sending a message through American press representatives. In felicitous phrase, we are told, he dictates his message. Mr. Asquith not long ago said in the House of Commons that the British people did not like dictators. There is too much dictation and dictatorship in the air for our democratic taste. The message ought to have been sent by the House of Commons. Mr. Lloyd George does not mention the House of Commons in his message. He speaks in the name of the Imperial War Cabinet. We like not the phrase in this connection. The less we hear of imperialism the better we shall be pleased. This is a war for the liberation of democracies all over the world. It is not an imperialistic war; it is a war against imperialism incarnated in the German Emperor. Let us get our word as well as our acts right."

A. G. Gardiner, editor of the Daily News, in a signed article, welcomes the entry of America into the fight. After reference to "the three autocrats" of the British Government, Mr. Gardiner rejoices in the President's speech, which, he says, puts new spirit into the war.

"We saw the ideas of Prussianism being openly offered for our imitation," he says. "We heard in statesmen giving interviews on the war terms of a prize-fight, and witnessed the spectacle of that prince of rebels, Sir Edward Carson, sitting in a Government which denied to Ireland the freedom which we claim to be fighting to secure for Poland and the small nationalities of Europe. It is not surprising if in the face of all this movement of reaction there had grown up a fear that, though we might win the war of arms, we might lose the war of ideas which could alone give significance to our victory. We might beat Prussia, but what would that avail if Prussianism beat us?"

Mr. Lloyd George, who today attended the wedding of his son at Bath, received a tremendous ovation from the crowds gathered to greet him. This will probably offset London newspaper criticisms. Travelers from the North and the Midlands say that popular feeling there is very different from that of the Southern counties.

New Armored Car With Wireless And Machine Gun Tower



NEW TYPE OF ARMORED CAR. ©INTERNATIONAL

This is a new type of armored automobile, now being experimented with by the United States military authorities. It is equipped with a removable tower, which may be used for observation, signalling, wireless telegraphy or a machine gun.

American Army Orders 3,000,000 Trench Bombs

Ordnance Department Provides for Grenade-Throwers, Helmets, And Gas Masks For Our Armies to Use In Europe

Washington, April 7.—As plans for army preparation progress it becomes increasingly apparent that the Government is looking forward actively to the possible necessity of placing an army in the trenches in Europe. It was learned today that orders had been placed for 3,000,000 hand grenades. The Bureau of Ordnance some time ago adopted a type of helmet, an adaptation of European metal helmets, weighing about four pounds, quantities of which could be manufactured in a comparatively brief time. A gas mask of an improved American type also has been chosen, and types of trench bomb throwers are now being considered.

New York State will probably have to raise about 50,000 new troops as its quota of the new army of 500,000 men which the Administration Army bill contemplates. The men are to be taken from the various States in proportion to population. New York's population, roughly 10,000,000, is approximately one-tenth of the population of the nation. Her share of the new army, therefore, would be one-tenth of the total.

If any State has more than its quota now in the National Guard, the quota which that State must furnish to the new army will be reduced by the amount of the surplus. New York's National Guard, however, which numbers about 15,000 men is about one-tenth of the total of the National Guard of the nation, and New York, therefore, will have to fill out the full quota in the new army.

Rush Army Legislation

Compulsory military service, a $3,000,000,000 budget, revenue legislation, bills doubling the strength of the navy and Marine Corps, the hurried upbuilding of the merchant marine, a vast loan to the allied powers, and emergency measures upon which at least four committees will begin work immediately is the legislative program ahead of the House next week.

When the House reconvenes on Monday, after a three-day recess, its committees will have in hand a large number of Administration bills upon which prompt action is essential. Most of the war bills will originate in the lower body.

It was disclosed today that the Committee on Appropriations would handle practically all of the appropriation bills for the war, although ordinarily these bills would be apportioned among the several committees dealing with military and naval affairs and the merchant marine. The plan is to have these other committees, with legislative powers, quickly to bring in measures for a bigger army and navy, and an augmented merchant marine, and that the Appropriations Committee forthwith will supply the necessary funds.

The Ways and Means Committee, in turn, will report revenue legislation as soon as some idea is gained of the amount of money which is to be expended within the next few months for war purposes.

There is substantially no disposition to withhold one cent which the Administration may need.

NEW REVOLT AGAINST BRITISH CENSORSHIP

Barring of The Weekly Nation From Foreign Mails Arouses Strong Protests

PRESS CALLED TO RESIST

'If This Be Act of a Bureaucracy, Let It Be Quickly Undone'

London, April 7.—O. H. W. Massingham, editor of The Nation, writes to The London Times as follows:

"As The Times has throughout its career been a formidable champion and exponent of freedom of opinion, you may perhaps allow me to announce through its columns that Mr. Lloyd George's Government has now added British Liberalism to its list of prohibited exports. The management of The Nation has been informed by its agents that no copies of its issue of this week can be despatched to its subscribers and purchasers abroad."

The Manchester Guardian today prints the following despatch from its London correspondent:

"I learn that The Nation has been curtly informed that its transmission abroad is prohibited. No reasons are given, nor was there any preliminary warning to the editor. The Nation circulates extensively in America and has been in touch with the circle represented by The New Republic, which in its turn stands in close relations with President Wilson. The Nation was one of the two or three British newspapers which understood President Wilson's policy and sought to interpret it to the public in this country while the great bulk of the press was raving in a manner which subsequent events have rendered absurd enough against the supposed pro-German machinations underlying the Wilson note. Yet the American public is now to be debarred from reading one of the very few British journals that have stood consistently for a friendly understanding between British and American opinion.

"The other most conspicuous deviation of The Nation from the ordinary current of the press was its welcome to the Russian revolution. Yet the educated Russian public is to be debrade from reading one of the few English journals that gives voice to that widespread sympathy with Russian freedom which is so inadequately expressed in the bulk of the press.

"For the rest, The Nation is no doubt exceedingly critical of the present Government, but it is safe to say that its criticisms have never approached in acrimony those persistently leveled by a great part of the press of the late Administration.

"This blow at a paper which has consistently and strenuously supported the national cause in the war is a new departure. Hitherto the expression of opinion has been punished only when it was opposed to the war. Altogether, if the attack on The Nation is sustained, it means that criticism of the Government as distinguished from attacks on the war is no longer free. The question, I understand, will be raised in the House of Commons."

The Guardian's correspondent, who is one of the most highly considered of London journalists, after recalling that "only a month ago a large section of people were shouting about the lack of a strong, hustling British propaganda in the United States, and that it was roundly declared that we were losing the sympathy of Americans because of the absence of such propaganda to combat the German propaganda," says:

"German papers even announced that we were sending out a number of bright and spry hustlers to make good this weakness. Happily, we did nothing of the kind, and that delicate business was left to the Germans, who were far better English propagandists than Englishmen could ever hope to be. Dr. Dernburg left behind him traditions of devious twisting and turning in difficult situations that came to be a sort of public performance before American pressmen, and Count Bernstorff steadily increased the suspicious notoriety of his Embassy; but, however skillful they might have been, they could not make German acts and policy different from the evil things they were. The British Embassy, often in a very delicate position, acted all through with correctness, straightforwardness, and good faith, and no enemy of our cause in America, ingenious as the pro-German agents were, was ever able to find a flaw or to raise a suspicion against Sir Cecil Spring-Rice and his suite, who were not all inactive; but all they did was within the limits of their function. Those who have met Sir Cecil Spring-Rice in America found in him a simplicity of manners and a friendliness which were entirely the reverse of all that used to be asserted of British diplomacy. Lord Bryce's services in laying the foundation of cordial diplomacy, of course, cannot be forgotten at this moment. There were American ambassadors, apart from Dr. Page, who has long been one of the most popular figures in English society, that must not be forgotten. I refer to the London correspondents of the American press, particularly to those of The New York Times, The New York Tribune, and The Chicago Daily News, to whom all London pressmen offer their heartfelt salutations."

The Star this evening refers to the embargo laid on the nation and says:

"If its export has been banned because it criticises the Government, then we say the ban must be removed at once. Mr. Lloyd George must not allow his underlings to compromise him. If this outrage be the act of a bureaucracy let it be quickly undone. If it be the considered act of the Government let the whole press unite to resist an attack on its liberty which threatens journals of all shades of opinion with the same fate.

The Daily News refers to the report about the nation as too extraordinary to be believed.

"Silly things have been done," it says, "in the course of the war from time to time, but such a fantastic piece of idiocy as this is scarcely credible without absolute proof."

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14 MORE ARE TAKEN IN AS GERMAN SPIES

Dr. Karl George Frank, Former Head Of Sayville Wireless, Among Those Detained

SIX GO TO ELLIS ISLAND

In New York Rooming House Police Find Suspects And Supply Of Arms

New York, April 8.—Secret Service agents arrested yesterday in New York City and vicinity fourteen men whose activities were considered undesirable by the Government. These men included Dr. Karl George Frank, one of the best-known German electrical experts in the United States, who at the outbreak of the war was at the head of the Atlantic Communication Company, which controlled the Sayville wireless station, and is at this time the chief representative in America of the two biggest electrical manufacturing concerns in Germany. Also taken into custody was one Captain Arthur E. Bielkowsky, nearly 80 years old, said to be a retired officer of the German Army, who has made this country his home for the last thirty-one years, during which time, it is stated, he has been carried on the German imperial pension roll.

Prisoners Taken to Ellis Island

Late last night United States Marshal McCarthy received instructions from the Department of Justice to transfer six of the alien enemy prisoners taken into custody Friday night and yesterday to the immigration station on Ellis Island. Just before midnight the prisoners, handcuffed in twos and guarded by six Deputy United States Marshals, were taken to the Battery in a police patrol wagon and transferred to the Government tug Immigrant. Other prisoners will follow them to Ellis Island this morning, it was said.

Others known to have been included in yesterday's round-up were Captain Eno Bode, one of the pier superintendents of the Hamburg-American Line; Henry von Staden of Hoboken, also in the employ of the Hamburg-American Line. Two young men, both American citizens, who were arrested at the Sands Street entrance to the Brooklyn Navy Yard when one of them, an employe of the Government, tried to pass the other, who is not in the employ of the navy, into the yard. Another is suspected of espionage, and now they find themselves in the Raymond Street Jail as a result of unfamiliarity with the Government's war regulations now in force.

Arrests in Other Cities

State, city and county officials are co-operating throughout the country with the Secret Service. More than fifty men and two women have been apprehended at Chicago, where plots have been discovered to destroy property and even to poison meat at the stockyards.

Franz Dopp, ex-German Consul, and a Hindu editor are among the prisoners at San Francisco.

The first of yesterday's prisoners brought to the Federal Building in New York was the venerable German army veteran Bielkowsky. He was apprehended by Agent Jensen of the Department of Justice Bureau of Investigation. Despite his years, the old man is still erect and alert and more or less haughty in his bearing. All kinds of rumors circulated through the Federal Building following the old man's arrest. One was that he was "the master spy" referred to by Assistant District Attorney Knox when he argued the case of the German spies Sander and Wunneberg in the Federal District Court two weeks ago. The Government agents gave no details as to the alleged past of Bielkowsky, and the veteran himself refused to say one word.

After Bielkowsky was taken to the Tombs he telephoned to Supreme Court Justice Henry D. Hitchcock, who went to the Federal Building to plead his cause. Late in the afternoon Bielkowsky was paroled in the custody of the Justice, who is his old friend.

Dr. Frank Arrested in Jersey

Dr. Frank, the most prominent of the men taken into custody yesterday, was at his home in the Wyoming district of Millburn, N. J., when two agents of the Government called on him. The Federal agents were accompanied by Chief of Police John Boyle of South Orange. Dr. Frank received the agents courteously, and is said to have been brought to New York, although this could not be confirmed. Dr. Frank pleaded that he was a citizen of the United States, and alleged that his papers were in his office in West Street, this city.

In August, 1915, The Providence Journal made formal charges to the Secretary of the Navy that Dr. Frank was one of the principal German secret agents in the United States. That paper charged that he had tried, through an intermediary, to gain some of the secrets of the fire control system used by the United States Navy, and that in his alleged efforts to get this information he tried to gain access to certain parts of a battleship then in the New York Navy Yard to which only officers of the navy are admitted. Dr. Frank declared that the charges were false.

The Rev. Dr. Hermann Breuchner of St. Matthew's German Lutheran Church, in Hoboken, who was taken into custody on Friday night, was said to have been brought to New York at the same time as Dr. Frank.

Four men, the names of none of whom was disclosed by the Government were brought to Newark and lodged in the jail there during the day. Two others were taken in White Plains on suspicion that they needed investigation. The police, who arrested these men, found in the saloon in which they were at the time, seven loaded shot guns, and a quantity of other ammunition.

The East Orange police arrested a man who was examined for two hours on the suspicion that he was a German agent. Attention to this man was drawn by Postmaster Tracy Lanterman of Orange, who informed the police that he received large quantities of mail addressed to several names, and all to the same Post Office letter box. The man is said to be a Doctor of Philosophy. He is one of the four taken to Newark during the day.

Acting on information received at New York Police Headquarters, detectives went to 227 East Eleventh Street, this city, yesterday afternoon and arrested two Germans who gave their names as Louis Maschet of that address and Charles Henckel of 84 Sherman Avenue, Jersey City. The police had been informed that they would find arms and ammunition in the room occupied by Maschet, and they said that they found eight rifles and shotguns, eight revolvers, ammunition for all of the guns and pistols, unassembled parts of a bicycle, two compasses and two locked suitcases.

The suitcases and the arms and ammunition were taken to headquarters. The compasses were found in a teapot. At headquarters Henckel said that he was a German, 40 years old, and a cook by profession, while Maschet said he was an Austrian, of the same age and a waiter in a Bowery restaurant. Both admitted that they were not naturalised, although Maschet said he left Austria twenty-eight years ago. Five years ago he made application, he said, for first citizen papers, but never received them.

He said that he had intended taking the guns and ammunition found in his room to the Isle of Pines, Cuba where he expected to sell the weapons at a big profit. He lived for many years, he said, on the Isle of Pines. Henckel said he was only a visitor to Maschet's room and that he knew nothing about any pro-German activities on the part of any one.

The police say that when they arrested the two men that Maschet offered them $150, saying, "Let us go."

Another man arrested in New York gave his name as Wilkins. No details in his case were forthcoming.

The German banker arrested Friday night is said to have undergone a thorough examination by Department of Justice agents yesterday. It will take two or three days, it was said, to examine this man's papers. He is the American representative of one of the largest banks in Berlin and his name is a household word in certain German circles in this country.

Another Suspect Had Arms

Henry Gruneisen, 40 years old, of 1,000 Bryant Avenue, the Bronx, a native of Luxemburg, was locked up in the Simpson Street Police Station last evening as an alien found with firearms in his possession.

Patrolman Kelly said that he found two guns and a belt containing forty-four cartridges in the young man's room. One weapon is a latest model combination rifle and shot-gun, Kelly said. Gruneisen said that he is a sign painter and used the guns to hunt game when he was working at his trade in New England last Summer. He has been in this country four years.

The police, said Patrolman Kelly, entered the house in response to a telephone call which came after an argument between Gruneisen and his uncle, Charles Kramer, who advised him to turn the weapons over to the police because of President Wilson's proclamation relative to the possession of fire arms by certain classes of aliens.

The police reported yesterday that no "alien enemies" had answered the order of Police Commissioner Woods to surrender any arms or other weapons in their possession to the police.

AMERICAN AVIATORS DOWN 30 AIRPLANES

Corps Has That Many Germans To Its Credit—Lufbery Heads The List

Paris, April 7.—The Lafayette Flying Corps, composed of American aviators and commanded by two French officers, Captain Georges Thenault and Lieutenant de Laage de Meux, has shot down thirty German airplanes, according to a semi-official communication to The Associated Press today. Sergeant Raoul Lufbery has accounted for six, Sub-Lieutenant Bert Hall for three, and a number of others for one each. The late Sergeant Norman Prince shot down two and the late Sergeant Kiffen Rockwell two.

Speaking of Sergeant Rockwell, who had the honor of bringing down the first victim of the American squadron, Captain Thenault, said:

"Rockwell scarcely gave his helper time to fill the gasoline reservoir between flights. He was always where the German machines were thickest. Over Vaux and Douaumont (in the battle of Verdun) he forced many of them to land behind their own lines to escape him."

The Lafayette Corps appears from this communication to have participated in the severest battles of Verdun and the Somme, contributing largely to the security of French aviators by relentlessly pursuing German machines and mastering the air over the fields of battle, thus enabling the observation pilots to regulate the fire of the French artillery. It was the Lafayette Corps which escorted the squadron that bombarded the Mauser rifle works at Obendorf, in the course of which there were numerous engagements, three German machines being brought down.

Sergeant Lufbery, with six German machines to his credit, is now rated among the expert aerial fighters. The work of the Americans, however, cannot be measured by the number of machines actually credited to them because they are often fighting behind the German lines and airplanes which fall there are not credited in the count. Moreover, the Lafayette Corps is now well known to the Germans, who avoid contact with the Americans over the French lines.

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Tells German Socialists That Would Pave The Way For Peace With Russia

MILIUKOFF'S WAR AIMS

Minister Hopes To Dismember Austria; Opposes Neutralising Dardanelles

Petrograd, April 7 (via London).—Minister of Justice Kerensky said in an interview today that if the German people would follow the Russian example and dethrone their Emperor, "we offer the possibility of preliminary negotiations."

This statement was embodied in an announcement by the official news agency, which reads:

"On Thursday, according to news from Copenhagen, Dr. Eduard David speaking on behalf of the majority party of the Social Democrats in the German Reichstag, declared that Foreign Minister Milukoff and his supporters were Germanophobes and that consequently the Social Democrats based their hopes on M. Kerensky (Russian Minister of Justice) and M. Tcheidse (a Socialist leader in the Duma). On this subject M. Kerensky made the following declaration to a party of journalists:

"'From the incomplete information supplied by the press it is difficult to form a sound opinion. It all depends on knowing what are the hopes that Deputy David founds on me and M. Tcheidse.

"'If he supposes we are going to assist in making a separate peace he will be rudely disappointed. If, on the other hand, he hopes the German people are about to follow our example and dethrone their Emperor, we can do no other than warmly applaud, for that would greatly free our hands and offer the possibility of entering on preliminary negotiations.

"'I am convinced that the peoples who are engaged in this unexampled war will more easily come to an understanding and more quickly obtain satisfactory results than the monarchs who are primarily responsible for this cruel carnage.'"

Milukoff Expected Our Aid

"I was always of the opinion that the United States would take part in the war on the side of the Allies," said Professor Paul N. Milukoff, Minister of Foreign Affairs in the new Government, in an interview with the press representatives today.

"The definition by President Wilson of the purposes of the war," continued Professor Milukoff, "corresponds entirely with the declarations of the statesmen of the allied powers. M. Briand, Mr. Asquith and Viscount Grey all expressed themselves continually on the necessity of seeking to prevent conflicts of armed forces by providing peaceful methods of solution for international disputes and creating a new organisation of nations based upon order and justice in international life. The democracy of free Russia is able to associate itself completely with these declarations.

"This concord between the United States and the Entente Powers in the realm of ideas constituted the best guarantee of the imminent participation of America in the world-war against Germany. It is to be noted that, even in formulating her aspirations toward peace, Germany has always kept in view the maintenance of her own supremacy, desiring to place herself at the head of 'pacified mankind.' The only principle which has stood as a bar between us and President Wilson's international program was embodied in the phrase: 'Peace without victory.' The renunciation of victory on the part of the Allies would have meant the impossibility of dealing with the great problems, the solution of which is recognised equally by President Wilson and the Allies as indispensable

"While the Entente makes no pretension to world domination, Germany has continually insisted upon the idea that the old rights of nations no longer exist; that the races fighting against her are in a state of complete decadence; that it is Germany's task to institute a new order of the rights of nations—to re-organise Europe in accordance with her own interests.

"In these conditions Germany has constituted a unique and serious obstacle in the way of establishing definitive frontiers, and developing normal international relations. Only a victory over Germany will make it possible for President Wilson's desires to be fulfilled.

"The President expressed himself not merely with reference to the general aims, but to the concrete aims of the war, namely, the liberation of nations, particularly Poland, and the assertion of the right of nations to freedom of the seas.

"None of the allies indulges in aims of usurpation. We all desire that the territories wrecked by force shall be restored, and that frontiers shall be definitely established in accordance with nationality. In other words, the Entente Powers will be able to consider their victory complete only when they have attained the fundamental conditions of the President's program—the transformation of the map of Europe, especially to the southeast, upon lines which will insure durable peace and eliminate every pretext for new conflicts. We can speak of a peace without annexations, if by annexations, we mean usurpation. With this important reservation, the words 'peace without annexations' represent the formula suggested to the Allies by the German Social Democrats.

"A stalemate peace, based upon the status quo—all these formulas, mostly of German origin, accord completely with the interests of the Germans."

Opposes Neutralising Dardanelles

Referring to the Dardanelles, Professor Milukoff said:

"In the event of the neutralisation of the Dardanelles, the entry of foreign warships into the Black Sea would force Russia to think perpetually about fortifying the Black Sea coasts and to maintain a powerful navy. Such a condition of things would be worse than what existed before the war. While closing the Black Sea ports to the warships of the other powers, Russia preferred to allow the Straits to reain in possession of a feeble and crumbling Turkey. If this situation becomes impossible, it is due to the fact that Germany laid claim to the heritage of the Turk and raised the question as to whose the Straits should be—Germany's or Russia's."

Plans to Dismember Austria

Of the Entente aims the Foreign Minister said:

"Taging at its point of departure Germany's pretensions to create an unbroken range of territory belonging to herself or her allies from Berlin to Bagdad, the program of the Entente pursues two harmonious aims in complete conformity with national aspirations, namely, the liberation of populations enslaved under Ottoman dominion and the fundamental reorganisation of Austria-Hungary.

"The creation of a Czech-Slav State will serve as boundary line for Germany's schemes of encroachment against Elav territories, Germany and Austria, as well as Hungary, will have to be confined within their ethnographic frontiers.

"The Italians will be joined to Italy.

"The Rumanians will be amalgamated with our own Ukraine.

"The natural problems of history demand the unification of Servian territories.

"Armenia must be placed under the protection of Russia. Recent events have clearly shown it to be impossible to allow the Armenian people to remain under the Ottoman yoke."

Discussing the last speech of the German Chancellor, the Minister said the friendship between Germany and Russia had been promoted by Bismarck, but when the German Emperor dismissed Bismarck and began his "Weltpolitik," and the German fleet began threatening to increase, the need arose for setting up a defense against German aggression. The German Government of its own initiative did not renew the old treaty of neutrality concluded by Bismarck.

"Germany herself, by her insatiable and insensate craving for superiority and supremacy, drove us into the arms of France and Great Britain," declared Dr. Milukoff. "As to the friendship between the former Russian Emperor and Emperor William, whatever Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg may say, it was of a purely dynastic character. During the war Prince Eulenburg endeavored to renew this dynastic friendship.

"Who, therefore, will believe that Emperor William was ignorant of the aims of Russian reaction?"

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad

WELL I BEEN HERE FIVE YEARS AN I AINT HEARD THE FEATHERED PICKLE SAY HELLO YET
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ISNT THAT CUTE HE JUST SAID "I'M A DEVIL" THAT FRENCH ACCENT IS JUST LOVELY— YOU KNOW THE AMERICAN CONSUL AT GREAT NECK GAVE ME THAT BIRD—
IT JUST ABOUT THE KIND OF A PARROT I WANTED BUT THE PRICE IS A BIT STEEP
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INDOOR SPORTS.

BALLYHOOING FOR A FRIEND WHO IS TRYING— TO SELL AN OLD PARROT.

MISSOURIAN'S CAPTAIN WISHES SHE WAS ARMED

Says to State Department That A Gun Would Have Saved His Vessel

Washington, April 7.—Captain Lyons of the American steamship Missourian, destroyed by an unidentified submarine, stated in his report to the American Consul at Genoa that the Missourian could have been saved had she been armed. In part, the report of the master, transmitted to the State Department today, follows:

"A submarine without warning fired a torpedo which just missed the stern of the vessel. Shortly after the submarine rose to the surface and began shelling the ship. One of the shells passed through the Chief Engineer's room, another through the master's cabinet, others hitting the ship in various places. After the shelling commenced the vessel stopped and all hands took to the boats.

"The shelling continued, some shells falling near the boats. There were about forty in all. After the boats were about two miles from the ship the submarine, which had been coming closer, and when it was about a ship's length away, fired a shell which struck amidships, then the submarine fired another torpedo, which struck about forty feet from the stern on the starboard side. The vessel listed to starboard, righted itself and went down by the stern.

"The boats were picked up and towed to Maurizo, arriving there about 11 the same day. The Missourian was unarmed. She could have been saved had she carried guns and gunners.

"The submarine was from 275 feet to 300 feet long, with a tower, and was armed with one gun forward and one gun aft. She bore no flag or visible marks. The officers examined her carefully with binoculars. Quartermaster Henry Simmons was slightly wounded in the forehead while going into a boat. Nothing was saved by the crews except clothing.

"The Missourian had the American flag painted on each quarter and bow, both sides, and the name of the vessel and the home port on each side. The ensign was flying when the vessel sank, and the nationality of the Missourian could easily be seen by the submarine. Weather clear see moderate."

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Tuesday May 15th
Wednesday May 16th

PUTS GREAT HOPES IN AMERICAN AID

British Public Watched Developments In Congress With Intense Interest

BALFOUR COMMISSION PLAN

Westminster Gazette Says It Will Discuss The Scope Of U. S. Co-operation

London, April 4.—The present mood of the British public is perplexed. On the one hand, it has daily evidence from the western front of the splendid success of the Allies' continuing advance; on the other hand, the War Office is constantly insisting upon the urgency of providing more men for the front, and the Ministers are imposing increasing food restrictions, warning the country that still greater sacrifices than any yet endured will be needed.

There were two instances of this today. General Robertson, Chief of the Imperial Staff, at Army Headquarters, declared that the Germans were now stronger by a million men than at any time before, and that struggle would entail heavy sacrifices and greater determination. Winston Spencer Churchill in the House of Commons, in the course of a discussion of the air service, referred to America's entry into the war as "God-granted aid to struggling Christendom," and declared that but for this aid no prudent man could have said that the issue of the war was settled.

Never since the victory of the Marne had the position been more serious, added Mr. Churchill, and even with America in the struggle a most oppressive situation lay before the nation, and the most vehement efforts were needed. The most terrible months of the war were coming, and it would only be by the highest wisdom, utmost daring, and truest comradeship that the Allies could come safely through.

Faced by the gloomy predictions, the people, who only a few weeks ago were inclined to be little any practical assistance the United States could render, even if she came into the war, have now a tendency to go to the other extreme and hope for everything from American co-operation. While it is recognised that the greatest aid possible in the immediate future would be from the American Navy and in the realm of finance and supplies, keen curiosity is displayed as to the line co-operation with the new ally will take.

The Westminster Gazette says that a commission will soon be sent to the United States to decide the scope of this co-operation.

Ambassador Page had another prolonged conference with A. J. Balfour, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, today, and the American Naval Attache was in close communication with Admiralty officials on the naval co-operation. All reports of American war preparedness were read with eagerness and satisfaction.

An interesting phase of the situation is the renewed peace talk and, although Premier Lloyd George, questioned in the House of Commons today about these rumors, said he was not aware of any peace terms being suggested by the Central Governments, there is a very general belief that the reports from Vienna and inspired German papers of renewed peace tentatives are well founded, and that the conference of the two Emperors and high officials of the Central Empires at German Headquarters is likely to have a striking sequel which would not be unconnected with the entry of the United States into the war.

Americans in British Army

Ambassador Page was approached today by several Americans serving as officers in the British Army, who asked if it would be possible for them to be shifted to the American unit which it is proposed to organise in London when America comes into the war. All the American enlisted in the British Army, they said, would undoubtedly be glad to make a change to the American forces, and they asked the Ambassador if he could give an idea of what the attitude of the American and British Governments would be toward it.

The Ambassador informed them that he was sure that the British officials would be eager to make the arrangement for a shift if a desire were expressed by the embassy here or the State Department in Washington.

There are various estimates of the number of Americans serving under the British flag in France. These range from 15,000 to 35,000. A trifle under 7,500 wearing the British khaki have admitted themselves to be Americans, and there is no way of telling precisely how many others there are who have not declared themselves. Nearly all are serving in the Canadian forces, and, except for the 7,500 who have announced their American citizenship, all are down as Canadians.

Major Astor has informed the American Ambassador that no less than 500 Americans serving in the British ranks have asked to be transferred to the contemplated American unit.

Aid in Food Problems

Prominent Englishmen continued to register their praise of President Wilson and their gratification over the impending entrance of America into the war.

Lord Devonport said to The New York Times correspondent today:

"I welcome, as every Englishman will, the assistance of the United States in the struggle in which the British Empire and her allies are engaged. As Food Controller I appreciate to the full the immense value of their close co-operation in the great problems with which I am called upon to deal. Food supplies and ships to carry them are an essential factor of victory. In both respects the United States will render undoubtedly invaluable services."

The Right Hon. Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade in the Asquith Cabinet, said:

"By America's declaration of a state of war between herself and Germany the greatest democracies of the world are now ranged side by side against the greatest tyrannies. The virile decision of the United States to resist and subdue barbarism in its latest and worst forms has given humanity reason for unqualified hope and profoundest satisfaction."

Lord Sydenham has written The New York Times correspondent as follows:

"The President's great address will find an echo wherever throughout the world freedom is cherished. In clear tones he has pointed out the duty owed by Americans to the cause of national liberty, and has called on them to fight for the rights of nations, great and small. Most wisely he has sharply discriminated between the German people and their governing classes who forced the war upon Europe and conducted it with atrocious barbarity. All the Allies will warmly welcome their new brother in arms, and to us the vindication of the honor of the United States and the solemn re-assertion of the principles they were created to uphold will powerfully appeal. For the first time the English-speaking peoples stand side by side in defense of their rights and those of humanity. Their relations will henceforth assume a new complexion, holding out bright promise for the future peace and progress of mankind."

William J. Locke telegraphs:

"Confident in the sacredness of our cause, Englishmen who, like myself, know and love your great country, have trusted her and kept silent, but now that we can speak our hearts are almost too full for words. England rings with exultation over a united America's entrance into the gigantic conflict with the black powers of evil. In assurance of victory for freedom, humanity and all the principles of civilisation that America and ourselves hold precious, we stretch out our hands across the seas in joyous, proud and solemn greeting to our fellow-fighters is the good fight."

Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—May 13—Fifth Sunday after Easter. 8 a.m. Holy Communion (and at Bubbling Well Chapel.) 11 a.m. Morning Prayer and Litany, Lloyd in E flat. Anthem: "He in tears that soweth." Hiller. Hymns 4, 142, 235. Preacher—The Dean. 3 p.m. Children's Service. 6 p.m. Evening Prayer. Lloyd in G. Hymns 273, 145, 23. Preacher—The Dean.

May 16—Wednesday, 8 a.m. Holy Communion. 6 p.m. Evening and Intercessions.

May 17.—Ascension Day. 7 a.m. Holy Communion. 11 a.m. Short Mattins and Holy Communion; 6 p.m. Children's Evensong.

St. Andrew's Church, Broadway.—May 13—Fifth Sunday after Easter. 8 a.m. Holy Communion. 10.30 a.m. Mattins. Preacher—The Rev. A. J. S. Stearn. 6 p.m. Evening Prayer Preacher—The Rev. A. J. S. Stearn.

Union Church.—May 13.—11 a.m. Preacher Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A.; Subject: Books and Missions; Chant 60; Te Deum (Stanford in B flat); Hymns 577, 639, 414. 6 p.m. Preacher Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A.; Subject: Saints and Schools; Chant 14; Anthem "The day is gently sinking" (Smart); Hymns 579, 202, 456. Mission Sunday. Collections Morning and Evening in aid of Christian Literature Society and China Sunday School Union.

St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jessfield. Evennig Prayer in English at six o'clock. Preacher: The Rev. W. P. Roberts, B.D.

Shanghai Free Christian Church.—(Corner of Range and Chapoo Roads.) On Sunday the services in the above will be conducted as follows:—Morning 11 a.m. by Rev. Milton T. Stauffer, M.A., B.D. Evening 6 p.m. by Rev. T. Darlington

Christian Science Society of Shanghai, Masonic Hall, The Bund. Sunday service, 11 a.m. Subject:—"Adam and Fallen Man." Wednesday evening, 6 p.m. Reading Room, No. 21 Nanking Road, Room 71, daily 10.30 to 12.30.

Cymrodorion Shanghai.—A Welsh service will be held on Sunday at 6 p.m. at No. 38 Quinsan Road (corner of North Szechuen Road). Preacher:—Rev. W. Hopkyn Rees, D.D. A cordial invitation is extended to all Welsh people.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.		
Fushimi Maru	May	7
Hirano Maru	May	3
Iyo Maru	Mar.	11
Kitano Maru	Apr.	13
Miyazaki Maru	Mar.	30
Pembrokeshire	May	6
For New York		
Tokiwa Maru	Mar.	21
Toyooka Maru	Feb.	1
For San Francisco, etc.		
China	Apr.	18
Korea Maru	May	2
Persia Maru	Apr.	21
Shinyo Maru	Apr.	5
For Seattle		
Awa Maru	May	6
Tamba Maru	Mar.	12
For Tacoma		
Hawaii Maru	Apr.	17
Mexico Maru	Apr.	5

A Fisherman for a Husband Is Better Than None At All

Susie's Advice to Sadie

I have no handsome husband
With tackle, rods and reels,
No fishing togs lie strewn about,
I don't know how it feels
To cook an early breakfast
Before the roosters crow,
But Sadie Sheddercrab 'tis true
All that I state below.

That you were awfully lucky
To wed a fisherman;
If I had one just like him
This here would be may plan:
I'd buy a rod at Seger's,
Some sinkers, hooks and line,
A reel of German silver
And fish with man o' mine.

And if he were as selfish
As Piscator the grouch
I'd put a lot of rubber
In his tobacco pouch;
I'd hide his fishing tackle
Where he would never find
And make him wash the dishes
Until he changed his mind.

I have no handsome husband
Forever on the fish,
But honestly I'd have one
If I could have my wish.
I have no handsome husband,
No Bud, nor Bob, nor Ed,
For Sadie, honest injun,
I never have been wed.

Get up and get his breakfast,
And when he's starting out
Don't blubber like a ninny,
Don't scowl at him or pout,
Don't pine or whine or whimper
Because your man's the sort
That likes to go a-fishing,
Oh, Sadie, be a sport!

Susie Mossbunker.

'CITIZEN' ROMANOFF

By Stanley Washburn

Nicholas Romanoff, once Tsar of all the Russias, and who now spends his time in weeping and shovelling snow from the walks about his palace prison, is the sorry victim of a group of malevolent advisers, according to Stanley Washburn, author and newspaper correspondent.

Mr. Washburn, who has been in Russia since the beginning of the war, and who has just returned to his home in the United States from the Russian front, where he was special correspondent for the London Times, was granted an interview with the former Tsar last November.

At that time he had just completed his second book on Russia's activities in the war, "Victory in Defeat," and bore to the Tsar a personal letter from the Queen of Rumania.

"I stopped at Kiev in November" says Mr. Washburn, "and had a talk with the Tsar at that time. He had changed greatly from October, 1915, when I saw him repeatedly at the Stafat. This year he wore that hunted and harassed look typical of the revolution of 1905-06, when he was in a state of utter confusion as to what to do. This year all his movements were so staged that it was impossible to talk with him alone, though I had come to him with a private letter from the Queen of Rumania. It has been the same all this fall, with the result that he has been constantly surrounded by malevolent advisers, who were goading him into every kind of unwise and reactionary policy. Personally I did not think he would dissolve the Duma and precipitate this crisis, as the handwriting on the wall was so clear that it seems incredible that he could have missed seeing it. When he did it the action which followed was inevitable.

"Yet in all of this disorder I think one must not believe for a moment that the Tsar himself was ever pro-German at heart. I have talked with him a number of times and know intimately innumerable of his aids. I think there has never been a better intentioned sovereign, but from his infancy he has been surrounded with malevolent influences preying on his influence for their own profit. He soaked up autocracy with his milk and sincerely believed in it as the best government for Russia. Most of the evils done in his name he probably knew very little about. He is a kind, gentle, diffident personality with no desire for anything save the right, but it has been his misfortune that his incapacity to clear away his entourage has prevented him from ever clearly seeing the course which events were taking. While Sazonov was in office the Tsar was under good guidance and was safe from such folly as the recent dissolution of the Duma. With Sazonov out of office he fell into the hands of the Sturmer crowd and, as we have seen, has paid for his lack of vision by the loss of his throne."

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COL. ROOSEVELT SEES PRESIDENT IN BEHALF OF HIS OWN DIVISION

Asks Permission at 45-Minute Conference to Raise Troops For Front

WILSON IS NONCOMMITTAL

Colonel Wants Army Bill to Authorise His Plan—Sees Congress Leaders

From Reuter's cable of a few days ago, it is evident Col. Roosevelt has been granted permission to raise a force for service in France; that cable said that his "division" already numbered 180,000 men, from 25 to 50 years of age. The following from The New Times of April 11, gives an account of the Colonel's efforts to obtain permission to recruit his command:

Washington, April 10.—President Wilson and ex-President Theodore Roosevelt sat face to face today for forty-five minutes discussing the part that America must play in the great war, while official Washington slowed up its work temporarily and kept its eye on the White House, where the conference was held. Much that took place behind the closed doors will remain a secret, but it was the general opinion in Washington tonight that the result might well be a sweeping side of party lines that would get the country solidly behind the Administration program.

The Colonel, for so long an opponent and severe critic of the President and the President's policy toward Germany, came here, admittedly, not only to press his request to organise an army division for service at the front in France, but also to pledge his support of the army bill providing for obligatory military service. In a statement which he made from the steps of the White House after the conference he made it plain that so far as he was concerned, the past was buried with the President's declaration of war upon Germany and his committal of the country to the overthrow of the German autocracy.

In making this statement the Colonel selected the President's Secretary, Joseph P. Tumulty, as his censor, and not a few called attention to the fact that once he turned to Tumulty and exclaimed:

"If I say anything I shouldn't, be sure to censor it. I'm already under orders."

Series of Conferences

Of scarcely less importance than the talk between Mr. Wilson and the Colonel, in the view of many observers, was a series of conferences which Colonel Roosevelt held, with the assent of the President, at the home of his son-in-law, Congressman Nicholas Longworth, at 1,736 M. Street. There throughout the afternoon he met political leaders of both great parties, among them Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, who called after a conversation over the telephone. To these men the Colonel not only outlind his plans for a division, but supplemented his personal plea with another equally as strong for the passage of the Army bill, on which the President has placed the stamp of his approval.

There were other guests at the Longworth home, too, men like Jules Jusserand, the French Ambassador; Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, and Sato Aimaro, Ambassador from Japan. They heard about the proposed division, but made no comment. The interest in Washington centered upon the presence there of the men upon whom the President must depend for the success of his war program. On this list of visitors were Senator George E. Chamberlain of the Committee on Military Affairs, and Senator John W. Weeks, the ranking minority member; Congressman S. Hubert Dent, Chairman of the Corresponding Committee of the House, and Julius Kahn, its ranking minority member, and Daniel Willard, Howard E. Coffin, and Julius Rosenwald of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense. And there were others, like Senator Lodge, who dropped in for advice and counsel.

Developments of this kind had Washington gossipping tonight of a movement toward a coalition of forces which might well end any effectual effort at partisanship by certain factions which have tended to worry the Administration in the fulfillment of its plans. It was even hinted that it might well form in the end part of a movement which would find the Administration calling upon prominent Republicans to enter the war councils for the general welfare of the country.

Praise for the Colonel.

There were few critics and many who had words of praise for the Colonel because of his action in coming to Washington to speak at first hand his praise of the President's war message, and his readiness to do his part to carry it out. What effect his visit may have had upon his hope of raising a division for active service was a mooted question. The Colonel came from his talk with the President similing, and apparently satisfied with what had taken place. The White House remained silent, but it became known that no decision, either in favor of or against the Colonel's cherished desire, had been made. Those were not lacking, however, who felt that ultimately, if troops were sent abroad, the Colonel would be with them.

Colonel Roosevelt put in what he termed a middling lively day. From the moment he swept up to the White House, soon after 11 o'clock, to keep an appointment made by telephone, accompained by his daughter, Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, until the last of the conferences at the Longworth home, he knew not a moment's rest.

The Colonel was greeted at the White House by Secretary Tumulty, and if there was any but the warmest feeling between them there was no evidence of it. Mr. Tumulty received a hearty slap on the back as an evidence of good-fellowship, and, with a smile, hurried to announce the visit. Several of the old time employers, who were there when the Colonel was President, surrounded him and exchanged greetings. Then, smiling broadly, he disappeared indoors for the interview.

During the forty-five minutes of the talk word got around of the identity of the President's visitor, and when the Colonel appeared on the steps he found at least thirty newspaper men awaiting him, while a crowd of perhaps 300 persons lined up along the fence which shuts the White House grounds from the casual visitor. While Mr. Tumulty listened closely, making now and then a suggestion, which was accepted without the slightest hesitation, Colonel Roosevelt dictated this statement:

Mr. Roosevelt's Statement

"I came on desiring to see the President personally and reiterate what I had said about his message and to lay before him in detail and explain just what I desire to have his direction to do in the case of the division, and why it was my earnest hope and belief that it would be well that he should authorise me to raise such a division to be sent as part of any expeditionary force to France at an early moment. The division and myself, of course, would be put under the command of whoever was at the head of the expeditionary force.

"As I have said, I wished to lay the plan of the division somewhat in detail before the President. The President received me with the utmost courtesy and consideration, and, doubtless, in his own good time will come to a decision.

"I am heart and soul for the proposal of the Administration for universal obligatory military training and service. I would favor it if it were for 3,000,000 men. You can call it conscription if you wish, and I would say, 'Yes.'

"The division that I ask permission to raise would be raised exclusively among men who would not be taken under the conscription system. They would either be over 25 or of the excepted classes, and they would eagerly enlist to go to the front. Otherwise they could not be expected to leave those dependent upon them.

"I have been in communication with Secretary Baker, but do not intended to call upon him. I expect to see Messrs. Willard, Coffin, and Rosenwald and expect to see the Chairmen and leading minority members of the Military Committees of the House and Sentate."

With that the Colonel waved a hand to the newspaper men and turned to greet certain White House employers whom he knew years ago.

Addition to the Army Bill

At the Longworth home Mr. Roosevelt found several guests awaiting him. To the members of the Senate and House Committees on Military Affairs he spoke at length of his proposed division, and urged wholehearted support of the President's war program. He explained with the greatest care that the raising of his propsed division would not interfere with the provisions of the Army bill for universal military service, and that his object in requesting permission to raise it as part of an expeditionary force was to get the American flag plained at the front at the earliest moment possible. He let the leaders know that he backed the war measure to the utmost.

Today's interview was not the first the Colonel has had with President Wilson. In the early days of the first Wilson Administration, while in Washington to attend a session of the National Geographic Society, Colonel Roosevelt called at the White House. Only recently, on his way home from his devil-fishing expedition to Florida, he called at the White House and left his card, the President being in attendance at a Cabinet meeting at the time.

The Colonel will continue his conferences with legislators and officials tomorrow morning in an effort to win support for his division plan and the President's program for universal service. He expects to return to New York late in the afternoon.

In Congress today Senator Lodge introduced a bill to return to Colonel Roosevelt the $40,000 cash Nobel Peace Prize which the Colonel gave to the Foundation for the Promotion of Industrial Peace while President. The money has been insufficient to carry out the purposes of the foundation. Colonel Roosevelt got the prize for ending the war between Japan and Russia.

Wants Roosevelt Sent

Louisville, Ky., April 10.—Under the caption, "Red Blood Versus Red Tape," Henry Watterson will say in The Courier-Journal tomorrow:

"The proposal of Theodore Roosevelt to enlist in the world's army of freedom and go to one of the fronts in Europe leading a body at American soldiers may not be whistle lightly down the wind as the melodramatic performance of a man who has a positive genius for the spectacular. It should be considered very seriously. Men are reached equally through their imagination and their patriotism, and, except for the sympathetic and emotional in man, there would be no armies.

"We learn from the national capital that, although Theodore Roosevelt's plan of raising a division of American volunteers for service in France is not regarded as practical by the General Staff of the Army, there is a general belief that President Wilson will avail himself of the ex-President's offer of service in some form or other before hostilities have got well under way.

"The President is known to be deeply impressed with the manner in which Colonel Roosevelt has thrown all partisan feeling to the winds, and friends of the Administration say that any assistance which the White House can consistently give to the Roosevelt plan for raising volunteers will be given.

"Colonel Roosevelt can raise more troops and quicker than any other man. He could raise his division and have it ready to go whilst Congress and the Army Staff were getting the draft machinery started.

"The appearance of an ex-President of the United States carrying the Star-Spangled Banner over a body of American soldiers to the battlefront in Flanders will glorify us as will nothing else. It will electrify the world. In fancy we can see this sublime spectacle circling around the Arch of Stars and marching down the Champs Elysees, up through the Rue Royale, and passing the Madelaine, out the Boulevards to the Column of July, thence to the front, by that time let us hope across the Rhine. They might be constituted a body of videttes, avant couriers of liberty, sent ahead to carry the news to Wilhelm in Potsdam that his race is over, that his dynasty is down and out, and that, Germany rid of the Hohenzollerns, the war is over. It is worth all it costs us, either in red tape, money, and equivocal precedents."

Vessels To Arrive

From London

Atsuta Maru	June 26
Carnarvonshire	May 13
Suwa Maru	June 13

From San Francisco, etc.

China	June 12
Ecuador	June 2
Nippon Maru	June 8
Shinyo Maru	June 2
Tenyo Maru	May 26

From Tacoma

Chicago Maru	May 23
Manila Maru	May 27
Panama Maru	May 15

From Seattle

Awa Maru	May 23
Shidzuoka Maru	June 6

From New York

Hazel Dollar	May 28

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D'ANNUNZIO ACCLAIMS OUR ENTRY INTO WAR

Says America Has Achieved A New Birth, As Foretold By Lincoln

Rome, Friday, April 6, (via Paris, April 7.)—Few persons in Italy were moved more deeply by the entrance of America into the war than Gabriele d'Annunzio, the poet, who is now serving as a Captain in the aviation corps. His estimate of the significance of the event is expressed in the following message to the people of America, which he wrote for The Associated Press:

"For the soul of Italy today the Capitol at Washington has become a beacon light. A Roman garland wreathes the bust dedicated to the hero whom free men call the glorious knight of humanity. It is a garland pure as the branch of lilac offered by a poet on the bier of Lincoln. It is sacred as the ever-flowering bough 'with heart-shaped leaves of rich green.' It seems as though in this April of passion and tempest there re-echoes the cry of that April, tense with joy and anguish:

O Captain! My Captain! Rise up and hear the bells;

Rise up—for you the flag is flung!

"Now the group of stars on the banner of the great Republic has become a constellation of the Spring, like the Pleiades; a propitious sign to sailors, armed and unarmed alike; a spiritual token for all nations fighting a righteous war. I give the salute of Italy, of the Roman Capitol to the Capitol at Washington; a salute to the people of the Union, who now confirm and seal the pledge that liberty shall be preserved.

"To Italy alone of the allied nations the possibility was open of avoiding war and remaining a passive spectator, Italy took up arms gladly, less for the reconquest of her heritage than for the salvation of all the things which symbolise the grandeur of freedom. She armed herself, as today the American nation is arming herself, for the sake of an ideal. The spontaneous act consummated by the people of George Washington is a glorious sacrifice on behalf of the hopes of all mankind.

"America has achieved a new birth. She has molded for herself a new heart. This is the miracle wrought by a righteous war, the miracle that unexpectedly today we of Italy see performed beyond an ocean dishonored by assassins and thieves.

"Our war is not destructive; it is creative. With all manner of atrocities, all manner of shameful acts, the barbarian has striven to destroy the idea which, until this struggle began, man had of man. The barbarian multiplied on the innocent infamous outrages inspired by hate, alternating senile impudence, and brutal stupidity. The barbarian ground heroism to earth, cast down the airy cathedrals where congregated the aspirations of the eternal soul, burned the seats of wisdom decked with the flowers of all the arts; distorted the lineaments of Christ, tore off the garments of the Virgin.

"Now once again we begin to have hope of the nobility of man. Love's face is radiant, though its eyes are moist with tears, for never was love so much beloved. Love overflows on all the world like a brook in May. Our hearts are not large enough to gather it and to hold it. The people of Lincoln, springing to their feet to defend the eternal spirit of man, today increase immeasurably this sum of love opposed to fury, the fury of the barbarian.

"'Ah, Liberty! Let others despair of thee; I will never despair of thee!' once cried your rugged poet. In this hope your nation arises today—in the North, South, East, West—to offer your strength, proclaiming our cause to be the noblest cause for which men have ever fought. You were an enormous and obtuse mass of riches and power; now you are transfigured into ardent, active spirituality. The roll of your drums drowns out the last wail of cowardice.

"April 15 is the anniversary of Lincoln's death. From his sepulchre there issue again the noble words which fell from his lips at Gettysburg, on soil sanctified by the blood of brave men. All your States—North, South, East, West—hear them. I say to you that 'this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom.'

"GABRIELE D'ANNUNZIO."

TRUTH ABOUT RHEUMATISM

One mistake which people make about Rheumatism is to think of it as something to be treated through the skin. So they get into hot blankets, are rubbed with stinging liniments, and think, because the attack passes over, that they are cured.

They are not cured. The next time the weather turns damp, the old pain comes back. But it is not the damp which causes rheumatism. All that damp and cold can do is to wake up the rheumatic poison which was there in the blood all the time. If you want to overcome rheumatism or to avoid it, purify your blood of its poisons. Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people make rich, pure blood, and throw out the poisonous matter that causes rheumatism. This they do, not by weakening or purging, but by acting as a tonic and a blood builder.

You will only have yourself to blame for your disappointment if you accept any other pills or substitutes at a shop, expecting them to do what Dr. Williams' pink pills have done for thousands of rheumatic sufferers. The genuine are obtainable from all good chemists, and post free, one bottle $1.50, six bottles $8.00, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

FREE.—"The Blood and its Work" will tell you how to keep in good health. Send a post card for a copy to the above address.

PAINLESS DENTISTRY AT CUT RATE = PRICES =

22 Krt. Gold Crowns and Bridge Work $10.00

Rubber plates Guaranteed to fit 25.00

Artificial teeth made in my office do not have an artificial appearance.

When I place a finished set of teeth in the mouth, I am not satisfied unless they are correct in every particular.

They must look right, feel right, and occlude right.

Moreover, they must enable the patient to eat well, to talk naturally, and to pronounce distinctly.

"I am much pleased with your services"

DR. C. CAMERON'S

DENTAL PARLOR

34 Nanking Road, Shanghai

The ROAMER

America's Smartest Car

THE ROAMER will always retain the charm of the exclusive. Not only is the ROAMER kept apart from every other car by its patrician beauty of line and its perfection of detail but each and every ROAMER retains its own individuality by the difference in the color finish of its body, upholstery and top, which are the option of every purchaser. The result is a car embodying the utmost in elegance—in ease of performance.

H. S. Honigsberg & Co., Inc.

Tel. W. 1234

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

SUNDAY, MAY 13, 1917

Date and Place	Per	Chi.	British	French	Ger.	U.S.A.	Russian	Japan	Regist
Today									
Hongkong, S. Ports, Australia, Straits, Ceylon, India & Europe via Suez..			A4.00	..		..	..	..	..
Hongkong and Canton		3.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.30
Europe via Suez		3.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.30
Japan and America	Yokohama maru	7.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.30
River Ports	Kiangtoo	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00
Japan via Moji and Seattle	Yokohama maru	..	..	..	..	..	..	D4.00	2.30
Hankow .. .. (Every day)	Train	..	..	..	..	..	11.30*	..	10.00*
Peking and Tientsin .. .. (Every day)	Train	..	..	..	..	..	5.00	..	5.00
Tomorrow									
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	E9.00	..	..	..	..	6.00	..	5.30
Tsingtao, Mancouria and Dalny ..	Sakaki maru	7.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.30
Chefoo and Newchwang..	Kaigan	9.00	5.00	5.00	..	..	5.0	..	9.00
Hongkong and Canton	Chenan	9 00	..	4.30	..	..	4.30	5.00	9.00
Japan Ports	Hakuai maru	8.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.00
River Ports	Kiangwah	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00
Ho kong		..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tientsin	Hsinming	9.00	5.00	5.00	..	..	5.00	..	9.00
Swatow	Tamsui	9 00	5.00	4.30			4.30	5.00	9.00
Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada, U.S.A. and Europe		..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dalny, Manchauria and Europe	Sakaki maru	..	..	..	..	..	..	C8.00	7.30
Japan via Nagasaki..	Hakuai maru	..	..	..	..	..	..	F9.00	8.30
Hankow		..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ningpo	Hsin Peking	3.30	3.00	..					..
Tuesday May 15.									
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin ..	Fenatien	1.30	1.30	..	..	..	..	..	1.00
Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada, Honolulu, U.S.A. and Europe	Siberia maru		noon	..	..	noon	..	..	11.00*
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	Kingsing	8.30*	9.00*	..	..	..	..	..	8.00*
San Francisco via Japan & Honolulu	Siberia maru	11.0*	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.30*
Hongkong and beyond	Kaga maru	..	..	..	..	3.30	..	..	3.00
River Ports	Loongwo	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00
Chefoo and Tientsin..	Anping	9.00	5.00	5.00	..	..	5.00	..	9.00
Hongkong and Canton	Kaga maru	3.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.30
Hongkong, Southern Ports, Australia, the Straits, Ceylon and India ..	Kaga maru	3 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 30
Japan and America	Panama maru	1.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.30
Hongkong		..	noon	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong		..	3.30	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and Europe	Kaga maru	..	..	..	..	..	..	D4.00	3.30
Wednesday, May 16									
Europe Via Siberia	Via Pukow	E9.00	..	..	..	..	6.00	..	5.30
Swatow, Hongkong and Canton	Woosang	9.00	..	4.30	..	..	4.30	5.00	9.00
Amoy, Hongkong and Canton	Sinkiang	9.00	..	4.30	..	..	4.30	5.00	9.00
Swatow and Hongkong..		..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Amoy and Hongkong		..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada, U.S.A. and Europe		..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan via Moji	Kumano maru	..	..	..	..	..	..	F9.00	8.30
Saturday, May 9.									
Japan via Nagasaki..	Yawata maru	..	..	..	..	..	..	C8.00*	..

An asterick (*) denotes a.m.

A Registration and parcel post 5 p.m. on previous day.

B Postal money orders until 10.30 a.m. and parcel post until 10 a.m.

C Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m.

D Letters and boxes with declared value 3.30 p.m. Parcel post and money orders 3 p.m.

E Registration 8.30 p.m. Supplementary mails closed at 7 a.m following day.

F Letters and boxes with declared value 8.30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m.

G Registration 8.30 p.m. on previous day. Letters and boxes with declared value 8.30 p.m. on previous day. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m. on previous day.

British Post office.—Until further notice the ordinary and registered letter mails for Europe via Pukow and Siberia will be closed at 5 p.m. on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday. There will be a supplementary receipt of unregistered correspondence between 8.30 and 9 o'clock on the same evening during which time the office will be open for the sale of stamps only.

Chinese Post office.—Until further notice, mails for Europe, via Pukow and Siberia, will be closed at the Chinese Post Office as follows: Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 9 p.m. Registered mails are closed half an hour earlier. A supplementary mail of ordinary correspondence only will be closed on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 7 a.m.

Japanese Post Office.—Until further notice a mail will be despatched for Europe, via Dalny, every Tuesday morning, and via Pukow and Mukden, by the night-train on Wednesday and Saturday.

Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 9 a.m. Registration at 8 p.m. at the Russian post office.

Local Outports Mail

Permanent Notice

Destination.	Mails Close Daily. a.m.	p.m.
Shanghai-Nanking Railway.		
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Tanyang, Chinkiang, Nanking, Hankow and North China.	7.00	
Soochow, Wusih, Chinkiang, Nanking and all intermediate places ...	7.30	
Nanziang & Kiatinghsien.	8.00	
Soochow, Wusih, Chanchow, Chinkiang Nanking and all River ports	11.30	
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow and Intermediate places		2.30
Nanziang & Kiatinghsien.		4.30
Soochow, Wushih, Changchow, all River Ports and North China		9.00
Shanghai-Hangchow Railway.		
Sinchwang, (Tsipao and Szeking) Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing (and Tungsiang), Changan (also Shihmen and Shihmenwan), Linping (and Tangsi) and Hangchow (also Huchow)	6.30 and 8.00 daily.	
Shanghai-Hangchow Train.		
Sinchwang, Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing (and Tangsi), Siashih (and Tunghsiang), Changan (also Shihmen and Shihmenwan), Linping and Hangchow (also Shaoshing and Sioashan)...	1.00	
Shanghai-Woosung Train.	Close Daily.	
Woosung (also Paoshan, Kiangwan & Tachang).	6, 7, 9.30, 11.45 a.m. 1.30, 3, 5, 7.30 p.m.	
Sunkiang, Kashing, Hangchow and intermediate places	3.00	
Ningpo, Chenhai and Wenchow via Ningpo, Shanghai-Hangchow train, 2 p.m., Sundays only.		

Steamer.	Mails close daily except Sunday. a.m.	p.m.
Ningpo, Chenhai and Wenchow		3.30
Launch	close daily. a.m.	p.m.
Tsungmi and Paochen ..	7.00	3.00
	10.45	5.00
Pehsinchen, Chakiang, Pinghu, & Chungku...	3.00	
Minghong and Nankao..	2.00	
	11.00	
Huchow, Nanxing and Linghu	11.00	
Minghong and Wukahong, Nankiao	3.00	
	11.00	
Haimenting and Miaochen	7.00	5.00
	10.45	3.30
Chowpu	11.00	
Tatwan, Nankwei, Fenghsien and Sinchang.....	3.00	
Tachang	7.00	
	11.00	
Courier.		
Kiangnan Arsenal..	8, 9, 10, 11 a.m. 12 noon. 2, 3, 4, 6 p.m.	
Siccawei & Tsipao...	8, 9, 10, 11 a.m 12 noon	
Chwansha	7.00	
	2, 3, 4, 6 p.m.	
Foot Boat.		

GERMAN CRUELTY SEEN BY AMBASSADOR GERARD

Tells of War Prisoners Put In Camps With Typhus-Stricken Russians

YOUTHS TAUGHT BARBARITY

Ambassador Saw Them Shoot Prisoners With Arrows Tipped With Nails

New York, April 10.—James W. Gerard, American Ambassador to Germany, told the members and guests of the Canadian Club of New York at a dinner in the grand ballroom of the Biltmore last night of inhuman treatment of prisoners of war by the Kaiser's military authorities. The 1,500 diners received with groans of indignation and shame the former Ambassador's recitation of how the German authorities imprisoned townsfolk for giving food and drink to starving Canadian prisoners of war, how German sheep hounds were trained to bite British soldiers; how small German boys were allowed to shoot arrows tipped with nails into the bodies of prisoners, and how when typhus broke out in a camp of Russian prisoners they sent Frenchmen and Englishmen to live with them.

It was the first time since he returned from Germany that he had told of any of these things he had seen. He saw them on visit to the prison camps in the capacity of the official representative of the British and Canadian Governments. Mr. Gerard began his speech by referring to Germany as "that country where they were so fond of me that they kept me a week after I said I wanted to go home."

"I was to tell you Canadians tonight," he said, "some of the things I saw your fellow-countrymen endure in the German prisoner of war camps. You, sitting here in the Biltmore, cannot imagine the horror or living two and a half years in a German prison camp. I know, because I saw.

To Jail for Giving Food

"One day I read in the North German Gazette a paragraph which told that a number of the inhabitants of a northern German town had been guilty of improper and unpatriotic conduct toward prisoners of war, and that they had been jailed for varying terms and their names printed in the North German Gazette, that their names might be exposed to shame and their falsity made known to generations of Germans to come.

"I said to myself, 'Good, at least some of these Germans are to be punished for maltreating prisoners of war.' I directed the American Consul there to make a report on the matter. He sent back word that a trainload of Canadian prisoners of war was being taken through the town when it was necessary to put the train on a siding. Some of the prisoners communicated to curious townsfolk gathered about the train that they were starving and had nothing to drink. The townspeople had given them food and drink and that was the crime for which they were imprisoned and held up to shame.

"I had seen small boys, with German simplicity and kindness, march about the prison camps armed with bows and arrows, shoot arrows tipped with nails at prisoners, but I had not before heard of such a thing as this.

"I had read in history that at the beginning of the Reformation Martin Luther nailed his thesis to the door of the cathedral. After this you know who I would like to have nailed to that door.

Prisoners Put With Typhus Patients

"Another time there was typhus fever in a camp where Russians were interned. Saying that all the Allies should stick together, the Germans placed English and French prisoners in the typhus camp, thus condemning numbers of them to certain death.

"At another camp I visited they had trained German sheep dogs to bite British, and when the guards went through the camp they took the trained dogs with them, and it was seldom that they failed to bite British soldiers. I complained to Berlin about the matter, and for a long, long time my complaint was unnoticed. Nothing was done until I told the Commandant that I was a very good pistol shot, and that I felt like going out and shooting some trained dogs and seeing what they would do about it. Shortly afterward the Commandant was removed."

Mr. Gerard said that in visiting some of the prison camps he found that many of the Canadians talked with an accent that sounded like New York. He said one day a Highlander approached him and said:

"Hello, Judge."

"'What sort of a Highlander are you?'" he said he asked.

"'From the Orange Highlands—of New Jersey,'" was the reply.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, the next speaker, was enthusiastically received.

"We of the United States and Canada," he said, "are now together for a great effort. It is an effort which we are going to carry through successfully. It's going to mean sacrifice, sacrifice other than money. It's going to mean the sacrifice of life—in large numbers. It is a sacrifice we shall make cheerfully because it is a sacrifice for a principle.

Every Man Has a Duty

"We have a lot of work to do, but we can do it. It is the duty of every man to place himself squarely behind the Government, for it's no god now talking about the water that's gone under the bridge.

"For my part, I think I speak the satisfaction of all our people when I say that we are glad we are with you. We are willing to break the peace if we have to do it to keep the faith. The test of a nation is its willingness to fight for a principle."

General Wood referred to the effort America was about to make as "Peace Insurance."

"We have got to organise," he continued, 'organise from the factory to the firing line. There are many Canadians and Americans who have served abroad and who can help us in teaching our men trench warfare.

"We are in a state of war; we don't realise it yet, but we are. We don't know where we are going, but wherever it is we must go as a united people. Get behind the Government and put this thing over."

General Wood said that in the Eastern Department there would be need for 50,000 or 60,000 officers this Summer. He urged every man who had had any military training to give his services.

"This war is going to do the nation good," he declared. "It will result in a higher national spirit. But we've got to be prepared for the supreme sacrifice. We are glad we shall wage the war with our brothers to the north of us. I repeat, let's get behind the Government and put this thing over."

In introducing General Wood, President Neeland of the club said: "If his advice had been taken we would not be where we are today.

Sir William Howard Hearst, Premier of Ontairo, and the guest of honor, expressed his joy that the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes were to wave together in the fight for liberty.

"It is our life or the life of the enemy," he said in telling of the task before the Allies.

Canada and America United

He said that the events of the past few weeks had done more to unite the Canadians and Americans than anything that could have happened.

"I have often prophesied," he said, "of the day when if need be for the preservation of democracy these two great nations would unite. Now this is an accomplished fact and no more significant event has ever occured that the union of these two nations in the cause of freedom. Now that you, too, have put your hand to the plow, there is no turning back. There can be no compromise or truce."

He told of what Canada had done in the war and said that if the United States had done a like work it would have raised 5,000,000 soliers of which more than 3,000,000 would be overseas and 1,000,000 on the firing line. In proportion to the losses of Canada, he said the United States would have lost 900,000 men.

"Germany's hope of snatching victory through peace terms was shattered by the united stand and firm reply of the Allies," he continued. "Within the last few days it has been destroyed completely by the magnificent stand taken by this great republic. The message of your President to Congress thrilled the hearts of the free people of the earth, and it will be remembered for all time among the great deliverances of the rulers of the world.

"With some of our allies the situation is not all respects as we would like it, so that in the final struggle the result is going to depend more than ever in the past on the British Empire and on our splendid new ally, the great and powerful American nation."

U-Boat Situation 'Uncomfortable.'

Referring to the fact that he had just returned from abroad, the speaker said that although in the past two months a large number of U-boats hed been destroyed, but that the situation was still "uncomfortable."

"Personally, I have the most complete confidence in the ability of the British Navy to meet the situation," he said. "We may have to steel ourselves for further losses of both life and property, but this last scheme of the Huns will meet failure final and complete, as has every other scheme launched by them. If the Germans think by the submarine campaign, diabolical and hellish as it is, that they are going to frighten the British people, with their experience of the last two years and a half, they are sadly ignorant of English character."

In closing Sir William said:

"I have full faith in the people of the Unitel States as I have in the people of my own country that they will measure up to whatever is required of them. And I have faith to believe and courage to hope that when the last post has sounded over the grave of the final victim of the cruel war, and the forces of righteousness have won a final and triumphant victory, the people of the United States and of Canada alike will be able to look back with pride and satisfaction on the part they played in the greatest struggle of the ages."

U.S. NETS MILLIONS BY ALASKA'S YIELD

Purchased 50 Years Ago For $7,200,000, It Has Produced More Than $750,000,000

Washington, March 30.—A little flier in real estate which Uncle Sam took just fifty years ago when he grudgingly paid Russia $7,200,000 for Alaska, two cents an acre, has returned in gross income in the fifty years more than $750,000,000. Of this amount Alaska turned in $100,000,000, in the year 1916.

The semi-centennial of Alaska's purchase, occurring today, moved Secretary Lane of the Interior Department to pay a tribute to William H. Seward's perspicacity as a real estate agent for Uncle Sam. Secretary Lane also painted a vivid picture of Alaska's future.

"The people who are going to Alaska in these days," said Secretary Lane, "are men with families, people who are going to stay and put their children in Alaskan schools; warm them with Alaskan coal; feed them with Alaskan meat and vegetables; pay their bills with Alaskan gold. Normal industry is forcing the frontier. Alaskans have confidence in the legitimate resources of their great empire. They are convinced Alaska's future will be an imposing one."

Secretary Lane said that soon Alaskan reindeer meat would find its way to metropolitan tables, and when it did our staple beefs and muttons would find a competitor worthy of the name.

"It is estimated that 150,000,000,000 tons of coal lie in the virgin coal fields of Alaska," said the Secretary. "This coal is gradually appearing in the market. Experts say some of the best coal in the wrold streaks the giant mountains of Alaska. With these mines opened, with the new Government railroad in active operation, the development of great and rich tracts, both mineral and agricultural, will follow inevitably.

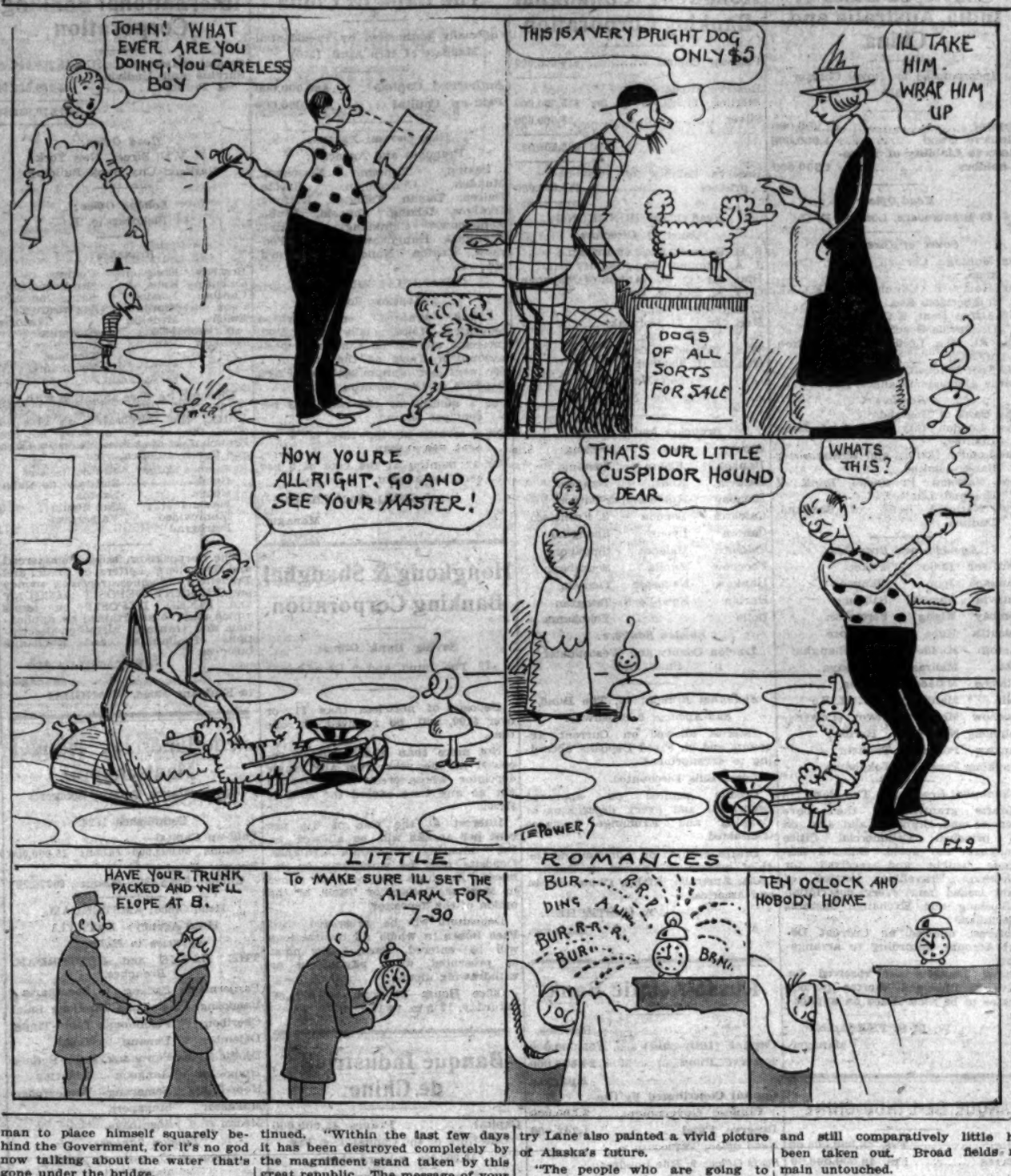
"The great gold fields of the interior never have been worked adequately. Extended by the advantages of railroad transportation, mine operators will soon be able to increase their output materially. Gold worth $16,000,000 is mined each year in Alaska under present conditions. The value of the precious metal taken from Alaska mines since the early '80s has amounted to more than $285,000,000. A paltry $7,200,000 was grudged for the entier Territory only fifty years ago.

"Copper mined last year brought between $35,000,000 and $40,000,000, and still comparatively little has been taken out. Broad fields remain untouched.

"When Russia sold Alaska in 1867 she threw in the surrounding seas for good measure. Since then great masses of fish caught in Alaskan waters have brought our people $230,000,000. Each year sees the establishment of new centers and larger canneries. Fur bearing animals, too, have increased our mighty dividend by $65,000,000.

"Alaska's period of trial is over. She has been weighed in the balance and found magnificently worthy."

What's The Use? By Tom Powers


JOHN! WHAT EVER ARE YOU DOING, YOU CARELESS BOY
NOW YOURE ALL RIGHT. GO AND SEE YOUR MASTER!
THIS IS A VERY BRIGHT DOG ONLY $5
DOGS OF ALL SORTS FOR SALE
ILL TAKE HIM. WRAP HIM UP
THATS OUR LITTLE CUSPIDOR HOUND DEAR
WHATS THIS?
TEPOWERS
LITTLE ROMANCES
HAVE YOUR TRUNK PACKED AND WE'LL ELOPE AT 8.
TO MAKE SURE ILL SET THE ALARM FOR 7-30
BUR-R-R-R

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, May 12, 1917.
Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate G.1.00 @ 85=Tls. 1.17 @ 72.7=Mex.	$1.61
Mex. Dollars, Market rate..	72.4625
Shai Gold Bars: 978 touch...	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	17.83
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate @ 3/6=Tls.	5.71
Exch. @ 72.7=Mex. $	7.86
Peking Bar	300
Native Interest	.05

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	—
Bank Rate of Discount.....	5%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex., Paris on London.....Fr.	27.16
Ex., N. Y. on London T.T.	$476.40
Consols ..... £	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	3-6¼
London	Demand	3-6 7/8
India	(nominal) T.T.	259½
Paris	T.T.	479
Paris	Demand	479½
New York	T.T.	83¾
New York	Demand	83⅞
Hongkong	T.T.	67¾
Japan	T.T.	61⅛
Batavia	T.T.	202¼

Bank's Buying Rates

London .....4 m-s. Cdts.		3-7 1/16
London .....4 m-s. Docy.		3-7 1/16
London .....6 m-s. Cdts		3-8 1/16
London .....6 m-s. Docy.		3-8 1/16
Paris	4 m-s.	494½
New York	4 m-s.	86⅞

The following are the Customs Rates of Exchange to the end of May:—

£1	= Hk. Tls.	5.03
Hk. Tls. 1	= Francs	5.40
„ „ 1	= Marks	4.41 (nom.)
Gold $ 1	= Hk. Tls.	1.06
Hk. Tls. 1	= Yen	1.85
„ „ 1	= Rupees	2.98
„ „ 1	= Roubles	3.29
„ „ 1	= Mex. $	1.50

Stock Exchange
Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS
Shanghai, May 12, 1917.

Official

Yangtszepoo Cotton (Ord) Tls. 5.70
Anglo Dutch Tls. 5.25
Tebongs Tls. 23.00
Chemors Tls. 1.35
Kapayangs Tls. 28.00

Sharebrokers' Association
Transactions

BUSINESS DONE
Shanghai, May 12, 1917.

Direct

Chemors Tls. 1.35 cash.

Singapore Rubber Auction

Messrs. R. N. Truman and Co. inform us that the following is a translation of a telegraphic report received from their Singapore Agents in connection with the last weekly rubber auctions held at Singapore on Wednesday, May 9, 1917:

No. 1 Smoked Sheet--$154 per picul equivalent to 2s. 0⅝d. in London.

No. 1 Crepe—$154 per picul equivalent to 2s. 0⅜d. in London.

Demand is moderate, tendency weak little competition. Offered 774 tons, sold 476 tons.

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, May 10.—Following are today's rubber prices:—
Plantation First Latex Crepe.
Spot: 3s. 0¼d. Paid.
July to December: 3s. 0d. Paid.
Tendency of Market: Quiet.,
Last Quotation, London, May 9:—
Spot: 3s. 0¼d. Paid.
July to December: 2s. 11¾d. Paid.
Tendency of Market: Quiet.

LOCAL SHARE MARKET

Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Co. write as follows in their weekly share market report:—

The 7th, 8th and 9th inst. were treated as holidays on the Exchange on account of the Spring Races, and there has been practically no share business to comment upon. The general tone is dull, but there are a few enquiries for various Rubber stocks at present low rates. Cottons continue firm with a rather better demand.

COTTON MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, May 10.—Today's cotton market prices were:—

Mid-American Spot	12.66d.
May-June	12.13d.
October-November	11.48d.

"BICKERTON'S"
PRIVATE HOTEL
Established 20 years.
183 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

Piece Goods and Yarn

Messrs. Ilbert and Co., write as follows in their weekly market report:

The steady depletion of stocks is having its effect upon values, which are rising to unimagined heights. Some fresh purchases from Lancashire are reported to have been entered into, as sterling costs, even though high, can be more than covered with the aid of the present high level of exchange.

Yarn has been somewhat quiet after last week's advance in values, but as it is relatively by far the cheapest commodity selling in the market at the present time, as soon as the stocks of plain staple cloths are finally exhausted, there should be a considerable stimulus shown in the yarn section.

Grey Shirtings 8¼lbs.—Market about the same as last week, with only a moderate business to report in Actor at Tls. 4.02½, Black Mandarin at Tls. 4.05, Green Mandarin at Tls. 3.75, and Green Two Old Men at Tls. 3.45. Auctions firmer on the whole.

4-lbs. to 7-lbs.—A sale of Blue Eagle 7-lbs. is return at Tls. 3.00.

9-lbs. to 11-lbs.—Prices remain at last week's level but sales are again confined to a few small parcels as follows:—Pighead at Tls. 5.85, Eagle and Arrow at Tls. 5.65, and Red Lion at Tls. 5.57½. Auction prices were lower in most cases.

12-lbs, 36-inches. Very little business has been transacted and we have only two sales to note in Soldier at Tls. 7.20, and Soldier S.S.S. at Tls. 6.00.

Jeans.—We have nothing to report beyond a sale of Three Stagheads at Tls. 5.10.

White Shirtings.—The market remains quite steady, and a fair business has been done at about last week's prices, particulars being Three Arrows at Tls. 8.30, Large Dog at Tls. 7.75, Woman and Flower at Tls. 7.20, Blue Nine Horses at Tls. 6.80, New Year's Greeting at Tls. 6.22½, Nine Boys at Tls. 5.75, Flower No. 4 at Tls. 5.70, Gold Gun Carriage at Tls. 5.50, and Flower and Vase at Tls. 5.25. The auction chops fetched slightly lower rates on the whole.

In our last week's issue we inadvertently quoted Peacock chop at Tls. 6.32½/37½; this should have been Tls. 6.22½/27½.

Dyed and Fancy Cottons.—No change can be reported for these goods except that at the auctions Fast Black Cotton Lastings were inclined to be steadier after last week's decline, while Venetians showed an easier tendency.

Cotton.—Our market for the local staple has been decidedly easier during the week, and although quotations are nominally lower we hear of no business, buyers holding off. The following quoted rates are therefore purely nominal:—Tungchow at Tls. 31.00. Four Chop at Tls. 30.00 to Tls. 29.50. Steam Ginned at Tls. 29.50. Ordinary Shanghai at Tls. 29.00 and Shensi Cotton at Tls. 32.00.

Reuter's recent cables give the Liverpool quotations as follows:—Middling American at 12.83d., Egyptian at 26.50 and Bengal Cotton at 10.50d. per lb.

Local Yarn.—Our market for the local spinnings has been exceptionally quiet with no business reported.

Indian Yarn.—Prices are approximately a tael per bale higher than last week's level but the market has quietened down very considerably and only a few small sales can be reported as follows:—

No. 10s.—50 Bales Sorab at Tls. 105.00, 50 Bales Tricumdass at Tls. 105.50, and 75 Bales Vase at Tls. 107.00.

No. 16s.—25 Bales Swan Mill at Tls. 117.00.

Japanese Yarn.—Market quiet with prices somewhat easy for 16s. but steady for 20s. Sales to report are:

No. 16s.—100 Bales Woman and Boat at Tls. 123.00, 100 Bales Standing Horse at Tls. 122.00, and 100 Bales Three Horses at Tls. 121.00.

No. 20s.—200 Bales Fisherman at Tls. 128.00.

BAR SILVER

Reuter's Service

London, May 9.—Today's silver prices were as follows:—
Bar Silver Spot: 37⅛. Quiet.
Previous Quotation, London, May 8:
Bar Silver Spot; 37⅛d. Featureless, Quiet.

Silk Market Report

Messrs. Wm .Little and Co., write as follows in their weekly silk market report:—

Our last report was dated 4th inst.

White Silk.—The market has again ruled very quiet and we have no business to report.

BANK OF ENGLAND

Reuter's Service

London, May 10.—According to the Bank of England returns, the proportion of reserve to liabilities is 20 per cent.

Bank of England rate of Discount 5 per cent.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

Copies of the Directors' Report, Revenue Account and Balance Sheet may be obtained on application in person or in writing to the Managers

Head Office,
10 Canton Road,
Shanghai.

British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	1,200,000

Head Office:
38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminister Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Ilollo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F. M. S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower
Haiphong	New York	Burma)
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 13 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital .....Frs.	48,000,000.00
Reserves .....Frs.	48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Pari et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital ....Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam

President:
JEAN JADOT
Governor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
Manager for China.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling, £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 18,500,000
$33,500,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Chairman.
J. A. Plummer Esq., Deputy
Hon. Mr. C. E. Anton. [Chairman.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
E. V. D. Darr, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. Starr.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bankok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kualalumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Ilollo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	24,600,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government ..	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,743,000

Head office: Petrograd.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St. E. C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe General pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Gerenale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
Chanchun	Harbin	Tientsin
(Kwan chendze)	Hongkong	Tsingtau
Chefoo	Newchwang	Vladivostock
Dalny	Nicolayowsk	Yokohama
	(Dairen o-A	

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposits Boxes.

J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital .....$	300,000.00
Reserves .....$	10,000.00
Deposits (Dec. 31, 1916)	$1,400,000.0

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a speciality.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current account in both taels and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both taels and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000
Paid-up Capital	$10,000,000

Head Office: Peking.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 Hankow Road.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 2 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Saving Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital	Francs 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

Head Office
74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
Manager.
1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(*Established* 1880.)

Head Office: Yokohama, Japan.

Capital Subscribed ..	Yen	48,000,000
Capital Paid-up	„	30,000,000
Reserve Fund	„	20,800,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthu
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Singapore
Changchun	Lyons	Sydney
Dalny	Mukden	Sinanfu
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Harbin	Newchwang	Tientsin
Hongkong	New York	Tokio
Honolulu	Osaka	Tsingtau
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital (paid-up) ....U.S.	$2,250,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	4,260,022.81
U.S.	$7,510,022.81

Head Office:
55 Wall Street, New York
National City Bank Building.

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E.C.

Branches:

Bombay	Hongkong	Peking
Calcutta	Kobe	San Francisco
Canton	London	Santo Domingo
Cebu	Manila	San Pedro de Macoris
Colon	Medellin (Cristobal C.Z.)	Shanghai
Hankow	Panama	Singapore
		Tientsin
		Yokohama

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America, viz.:—

Buenos Aires	Rio de Janeiro
Bahia	Santiago de Cuba
Genoa	Santos
Havana	San Paulo
Montevideo	Valparaiso
Petrograd	

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT on terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

H. C. GULLAND,
Manager.
1a Kiukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—
Guilds 60,000,000 (about £5,000,000
Reserve Fund—
Guilds 9,925,431 (about £827,120)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.
Branches.

Banjermasin	Padang	Soerokarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balei
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebin-Tinggi
Djember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatjap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaya	

London Bankers:
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

Shanghai Interest allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.
Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls.	5,000,000
Paid-up Capital .. Sh. Tls.	2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital .....H.$	2,000,000
Subscribed and paid up Capital .....H.$	1,371,500
Reserve Fund .....H.$	120,000
Investment reserve fund...H.$	20,000

Head Office:
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office:
No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed Capital	1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	562,500
Reserve Fund	600,000

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street London, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore.	

Shanghai Branch.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. HEATH,
Acting Manager.
7 Nanking Road. 9752

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorized by Presidential Mandates of April 7, 1914 and October 31, 1915.

Paid up Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

Head Office: Peking.
50 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China.
SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangements.

Credit granted on Approved Securities and Every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

CHAO CHING HUA,
Manager.

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH
1 Kiukiang Road

Capital (Paid-up)..Yen	15,000,000
Reserves .....Yen	1,470,000
Deposits .....Yen	120,000,000

President, Baron K. SUMITOMO

Head Office: OSAKA.

Branches:
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi Kure, Nihama, Hiroshima, Yanai, Shimonoseki, Moji Wakamatsu Kukuoka, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow

London Banker:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED
New York Banker:
NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y.

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit. Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KASAHARA,
Manager.
Tel. No. 3536 (Sumitomo Bank).
Tel. No. 4663 (Compradore Office).

中華銀行 Chung Foo Union Bank

Statutes approved by the Government in 1916
Head Office; Tientsin

Capital	$2,000,000.00
Paid up Capital	$1,000,000.00

Managing Director: SUN TAO SAN

Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Tientsin
Shanghai	Hankow
Nanking	Pengpu
Hsuchow	Chinkiang
Yangchow	Hangchow
Ningpo	Shaohsing

Shanghai Branch
141, Ningpo Road

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN,
Manager.
T. D. ZAR,
Sub-manager.

SPINNERS TO BEGIN NEW TARIFF FIGHT

With Elections Over, Government Is Expected to Announce Decision Soon

Now that the general election has ended in favor of the Government it is only a question of time until the final decision on the Chinese tariff problem is announced by the Government. With this in mind the Japanese cotton spinners have decided to resume their big campaign against this particular problem. They will be heartily supported again by weavers' association and the chambers of commerce in Osaka and Kobe.

The last decision they reached regarding the new move consists in authorising the Executive Committee to resort to every possible measure for the realisation of the object in view, appointing a sub-committee for the expediting of the movement, organising, in co-operation with all other lines of business, a big league with the common object of beating the scheme to raise China's tariff, and convening another big meeting in the Osaka Hotel on May 7.

The League of the Kwansai Trade Associations also passed its decision on a similar move. A statement will be issued to the whole country very soon and the members of the Imperial Diet will be invited to give their opinion on it. The cotton spinners' plan of organising a league will also be adopted and supported by the Kwansai league.

The Kobe Chamber of Commerce, which has been investigating the matter on an extensive scale, also will take action in co-operation with those bodies shortly. Views have been collected of many well-known business men interested in China and digested. The chamber has now a good ground for its anti-tariff argument.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	$660 B.
Chartered	£59 10s.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250
Nathay, ordy	Tls. 5¾ B.
Nathay, pref	Tls. 5.15.
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 350 x.d.
North China	Tls. 145 S.
Union of Canton	$860 B.
Yangtsze	$220.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$146 B.
Hongkong Fire	Tls. 825 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref	Tls. 123.
Indo-China Def	107/-
"Shell"	Tls. 16.
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 46½.
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tls. 35
Kochien	
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 9 B.
Oriental Cons	27/6.
Philippine	Tls. 0.80.
Raub	$2.60.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$123½ B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 90.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 12 Ss.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 72½ B.
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 79½ B.
Land and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 83½ B.
China Land	Tls. 50.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 80 B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 5.
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	$8½ B
China Realty (ord)	Tls. 50.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 56.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 130 B.
E-wo Pref	Tls. 100.
International	Tls. 86 B.
International Pref	Tls. 68
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 70.
Oriental	Tls. 37 B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 122 B.
Tung Yik	Tls. 14½ B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 5.70 B.
Yangtszepoo Pref	Tls. 101
Industrials	
Butler Tile	Tls. 28
China Sugar	$113½.
Green Island	Tls. 8.05 B.
Langkats	Tls. 17 B.
Major Bros	Tls. 5.
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 137½ B.
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	$16 B.
Llewellyn	$60.
Lane, Crawford	$100 B.
Moutrie	$35.
Watson	$6¼ B.
Weeks	$17 B.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 11½ B.
Amherst	Tls. 1.05 S.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 10.15 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 5.20 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 38.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 1.20 B
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 4½ B.
Bute	Tls. 1.20 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 1.35 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 12 B.
Cheng	Tls. 3.10 B.
Consolidated	Tls. 3.05 B.
Dominion	Tls. 11 B.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls 7.90 B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 21 B.
Kamunting	Tls. 6.65 B.
Kapala	Tls. 1.10
Kapayang	Tls. 28 B.
Karan	Tls. 4½.
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 9½ B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 18½ B.
Padang	Tls. 14½ B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 10½ B.
Permata	Tls. 3.60 B.
Repah	Tls. 1.20 B.
Samagagas	Tls. 1 B.
Seekee	Tls. 7½ B.
Semambu	Tls. 1.45 B.
Senawang	Tls. 14 B.
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 1 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7 B.
Thai Malay-pref	Tls. 13.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.67½ B.
Sungala	Tls. 1½ B.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 11¾.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 6¾ B.
Thai Kalantan	Tls. 0.90.
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 0.96.
Kaiping	Tls. 2.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 1.17½ B
Tebong	Tls. 22¾ B.
Tiobri	Tls. 2½ B.
Tangbe	Tls. 5.85 B.
Miscellaneous	
S. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110.
Tulty Dairy	Tls. 10 S.
Thai Elec. and Asb.	$2.
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 74 S.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 23 B.
Morse Bazaar	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30.
Thai Telephone	Tls. 84 ½.
Thai Waterworks	Tls. 235 B.

S., Sellers. Ss., Sales. B., Buyers.

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Telephone No. 298.

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for May 10 was 84 tons."

'AMERICA AT WAR!' IS FLASH IN TRENCHES

British Convey the News To Germans on Western Front By Signboards

JOY AMONG THE CANADIANS

Hope to See the Stars And Stripes There Soon— 'America' the Toast

From a Staff Correspondent of the Associated Press, with the British Armies in France, April 6, (via London, April 7.)—The news of the action of the United States Senate in voting for war with Germany reached the western battle line today and was hailed with cheers. Nowhere was the gratification greater than along the section of the front held by the Canadians, with whom many thousands of Americans are serving. Many Canadian and British companies were busy today preparing signs to hold up over the trenches, telling the Germans the tidings from Washington. This is the favorite plan of the "Tommies" to convey all sorts of bad news to their enemies across No Man's Land.

German prisoners taken today had not heard of President Wilson's address and knew only in a vague way of the breaking of diplomatic relations in February. Some of the trench signs which were prepared included a brief translation into German of the President's statement that America was entering the lists against the German Government and not against the German people. Others included the latest slogan: "No peace with the Hohenzollerns!" while still others read: "Get rid of your Kaiser!"

The British Army as a whole has regarded America as practically in the war ever since the severance of relations, the news of which was greeted as the best which had reached the trenches for many months. It was said then that active participation was only a matter of time. The President's address was just reaching the front trenches today in its entirety. The gist of the speech had been sent out by wireless and also by telegraph and telephone, but the soldiers generally preferred to wait for Congressional action before spreading the news to "Fritz."

On their way back from the front trenches today the troops who had been relieved eagerly bought two days' old London papers from the French news-boys, in order to read the American news and the text of the President's speech. In the little French estaminets, cafes, and villages behind the lines there was great excitement among the old civilians and the poilus on leave. One gray-haired Frenchman, waving a bit of writing paper, said he was sending the good news to his son in the trench so as to be sure that he would not miss it.

The weight of America, thrown into the war scales just at this time, in what is regarded as the critical year of the struggle, has sent a renewed thrill of confidence all along the front. One could sense it everywhere today. Visiting Canadian headquarters and the Canadian trenches the correspondent was greeted everywhere with outbursts of congratulations. One young Captain, whose mother is American, said:

"I feel like hugging everybody in sight. Everywhere I have been today I wanted to call out all the soldiers and ask them if they had heard the good news. We Canadians now feel that our American family has been reunited. This will mean wonders for the future relationship of Canada and the United States. We feel more like brothers than ever before."

There was much speculation along the front as to the manner of American participation and an almost universal wish that the United States would be represented on the fighting line at the earliest possible moment, if only by a brigade or division. Mingled with the universal desire that the war should soon be ended was the generally expressed hope that it would last long enough to give the Americans a chance at the Germans.

Apart from the purely military view the soldiers keenly appreciated the moral weight of America's decision.

"We know how delighted we are, and cannot help feeling that the news will equally depress the Germans," was the expression, not of one British officer but of scores. Some of the British officers reiterated the view expressed to the correspondent when diplomatic relations were severed, that American participation might first consist of the sending of special detachments, such as aviators, machine-gun sections, and batteries of artillery.

While the Canadians are loath to lose the services of any of the thousands of Americans in their ranks, it was stated at headquarters today that it was realised that, with an American force in the field, many of these splendid soldiers would desire to be release so as to serve under their own flag. Their long training and experience under most desperate battle conditions would prove an invaluable aid, it was conceded, to an American expeditionary corps. Many of these men might also be available for return to America to help in training men. It is also expected that America will ask that a large number of its officers be attached to the British army for observation and experience under the actual conditions of European warfare.

Toasts were drunk to America at many a front-line dugout tonight. The British look forward eagerly to the participation of America, thus helping to completely outlaw German militarism. It can be truthfully said that the khaki-clad army faces the foe tonight with renewed determination to bring about a quick and decisive result. There was a new note of joyous confidence as the British and Canadian cannon hurled tons of shells against the German positions.

Shipping Items

The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungting left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.S. s.s. Ningshao left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Feiching left Hongkong for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinming left Tientsin for Chefoo and Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Tungwah left Foochow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The I.-C. s.s. Esang will leave Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Dalny today.

The I.-C. s.s. Luenho will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Anhui will leave Hongkong for Shanghai today.

The K.M.A. s.s. Yodo Maru (chartered), left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The I.-C. s.s. Suiwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Sunning will leave Hongkong for Shanghai on May 15.

The H.O. s.s. Tehhsing will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The K.M.A. s.s. Kwangping, left Chinwangtao for Shanghai on Thursday.

The silk which left Shanghai on April 14, by the R.M.S. Empress of Asia arrived at New York on May 7.

The N.Y.K. American line s.s. Yokohama Maru, with mails left Hongkong for Shanghai on Wednesday, and may be expected to arrive at Co.'s Upper Buoy today, at about 4 p.m. The tender carrying up passengers and mails is expected to arrive at Custom jetty, about 6 p.m. She will be despatched for Moji tomorrow.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangteen from Ningpo:—Mr. V. W. Vietal, and Mr. S. T. Dzing.

Passengers Departed

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo Maru for Nagasaki:—Mr. F. A. Carlson, Mrs. G. Ovesen, Mr. T. Date, Mr. K. Okano, Mr. M. Fuwa, Mr. H. W. Andrews, and Mr. S. Nagamine. For Moji:—Mr. I. Sano and Mr. S. Nishiyama. For Kobe:—Mr. H. Shigi, and Mr. M. Sakamoto.

Siccawei Weather Report

11.—Anticyclone between Nippon and the Bonin group. The depression advances along the Yangtsze towards Shanghai. Cyclonic circulation on the Eastern and Yellow Seas. Rain in the Valley. Fog at the Saddles.

12.—Fog before sunrise. Pressure lower by 0.40 than the normal level. Breeze playing between N.E. and N.W.

Saturday, May 12, 1917.

WEATHER.	4 a.m.	9 a.m
Bar. at Centg., mm	757.81	760.17
" " inches	29.82	29.93
Variation mm. for 24 h	-5.48	-7.98
Variation mm. for 12 h	-3.98	-3.54
Wind Direction	NEW	NNE
Wind Kilom per hour	15	25
Wind Miles	9.3	15.5
Temperature Cen	13.05	21.02
Temperature Fahr	56.3	70.3
Humidity 100	45	30
Rebu.-sity 5-10	0	2
Rainfallmm.	—	—
Rainfallinches	—	—

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew market as compiled on May 8, 1917.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	"	16-20
Pork	"	25-30
Veal	"	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	14-16
Cod	"	14-16
Mandarin	"	20-30
Mackerel	"	16-20
Pomfret	"	16-20
Salmon	"	16-20
Samli	"	60-80
Soles	"	30-40
Whitebait	"	12-14
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	"	40-70
Eggs	per doz.	15-17
Fowl	per lb.	20-22
Geese	each	50-80
Hare	"	none
Partridge	"	none
Pheasant	"	none
Pigeons	"	20-25
Plover	"	6-10
Quail	"	18-20
Snipe	"	12-14
Turkey	per lb.	40-45
Teal	each	10-12
Wild Duck	"	30-35
Wild Geese	"	none
Woodcock	"	30-40
Wild Pigeons	"	none
Fruit		
Apples	per lb.	12-20
Apricots	"	none
Bananas	"	7-8
Cherries	"	10-12
Cocoanuts	each	15-18
Chestnuts	per lb.	10-12
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	7-8
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	15-20
Mangosteens	per doz.	50-60
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	16-18
Peaches	"	none
Persimmons	"	none
Peeboes	per lb.	none
Plums	"	8-10
Pumeloes	each	20-25
Pears	per lb.	10-12
Strawberries	"	none
Walnuts	"	10-12
Pineapple	each	10-12
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	15-25
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	8-10
Broad Beans	"	5-6
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Cabbage	each	5-6
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Carrots	"	2-3
Cauliflower	each	15-20
Egg Plant	per lb.	8-10
French Beans	"	12-20
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	60-80
Onions	per lb.	5-6
Peas	"	6-8
Potatoes	per pic.	$3.00-3.20
Parsnips	per lb.	5-6
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	2-3
Tomatoes	"	8-10
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
Grain and Flour		
Flour, American	per 50 lb.	$4.80
Flour, Shanghai	per 50 lb.	$2.70
Rice	per 200 lb.	$7.20
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottles	20
Chinese dairies	"	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lb.	$2.85
Bran	"	$2.15
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 13.00
Stove Coal	"	Tls. 17.40
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00

E. KILNER,
Chief Inspector.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	1769	Ger.	Carlowitz	US
May 8	Japan	Arima maru	168	Jap.	N.K.K.	9 p
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
May 9	Chinwangtao	Burrumbeet	1156	Br.	K.M.A.	6D
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	3868	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	9 p
May 5	Hankow	Chengwo	696	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2851	Ger.	H. D. & Co	USA
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	US
May 11	Tientsin	Fengtien	1073	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
May 8	Hankow	Hanping	581	Chi.	H. Y. P. I. Co	KMAW
May 4	Hongkong	Kwangtee	1268	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
July 16	Hankow	Meidah	1682	Ger.	Melchers	US
July 30	Hankow	Meilee	1682	Ger.	Melcher	US
Mar 18	Ningpo	Meifoo	406	Am.	S. Oil Co	SOCW
July 30	Tsingtao	Sikiang	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	US
July 30	Hongkong	Siberia	3318	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B IX
May 11	Hankow	Siangyang maru	2225	Jap.	N.K.K.	NYKW
May 9	Japan	Titan	5780	Br.	B. & S.	BXII
Apr 26	Hongkong	Yungshin	999	Chi.	N. S. N. Co.	NSPW
May 10	Hongkong	Yingchow	1992	Br.	B. & S.	GNPW

Business and Official Notices

V. K. SHEN & SON

The New Specimen and Sales Rooms at P37 Nanking Road (Lloyd Road) have now been opened.

We solicit investigation of our facilities for the equipment of exclusive homes, in a manner consistent with culture and refinement.

TELEPHONE NUMBERS: 1710 and 5346

V. K. SHEN & SON

The Hwa Yeng Carpet Factory

Only wool of the best quality obtainable in China is used, after careful sifting, in the manufacture of our carpets. Our workmen are experts in this line of business, specially engaged by us from Peking and Tientsin. Carpets of all sizes and designs, and in every shade and colour, are always kept in stock to meet the demands of the public, but carpets of any novel or special pattern can be made to order. All carpets and rugs sold by us have been highly eulogised by our European customers as marvels of cheapness, considering their good quality.

We have now for sale carpets made of genuine camel wool, our price for which is fixed at the very moderate figure of 50 cents per foot. Foreign patronage is respectfully solicited.

HWA YENG FACTORY.

Nos. 11, 13 and 15 Route des Soeurs French Concession.

Shanghai, March 6, 1917.

W. ASSOMULL & CO., Indian Store

No. 4, Broadway,
(Opposite Astor House)

Dealers in:

Indian, Chinese and Japanese Silks, Fancy Articles, Carpets, Rugs, Indian Muslin, Damascene, Brass Ware, Etc, Inspection cordially solicited.

A large assortment of Chefoo Laces.

Tel. No. 2611.

13212

NEW NINGPO HOTEL

Facing the Bund, and within a minute of the steamers.

Large, airy, comfortable rooms, newly decorated and furnished.

First-class cuisine
Moderate rates

Houseboats provided, including meals and servants, at specially cheap rates, for trips to the Lakes, etc.

K NAKAMURA,
Manager

13695

The Shanghai Klebang Rubber Estates, Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Head Office, No. 38 Canton Road, Shanghai, on Tuesday, the 15th of May, 1917, at 4.30 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors and Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st of December, 1916, and transacting other ordinary business of the Company.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 10th of May to the 15th of May, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,

HUGO REISS & CO.,
Secretaries & General Managers.

Shanghai, 3rd of May, 1917.

13722

KINGMAN & BROS.

DENTAL-SURGEONS

of the Philadelphia Dental College and Garrestson's Hospital of Oral Surgery, Philadelphia, U.S.A., Will perform all Kinds of dental operation on modern Scientific principles And supply

Teeth of Superior Workmanship In Vulcanite, Gold and Alloy Plates, Gold Crown and Bridge Work.

All works are guaranteed to entire satisfaction.

No. 40 Szechuen Road.

13700

For Sale or to Let From 1st May

No 50 Route Doumer—modern residence, furnished or unfurnished, standing well back from the road, containing: Hall, Billiard-room, three entertaining rooms, seven bedrooms, five bathrooms and Boxroom. Garage, stabling for four horses; well developed grounds, tennis lawn (four courts), croquet lawn and rosary. Altogether about 20 mows of land.

For inspection apply to:

STIRLING FESSENDEN,
3 Hongkong Road.

13674

Dr. S. Nakanishi

Veterinary Surgeon

Y-A 4 Barchet Road,

wishes to inform patrons that his telephone number has been changed to North 611 from April 1, 1917.

13239

IF YOU WISH to have good results in Developing and Printing your Films, send to THE ASIA PHOTO SUPPLY CO. 135-A, Szechuen Road. 'Phone No. 1647.

13332.

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL, TIENTSIN.

Cable Address:
ASTOR.

The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the Centre of the Town's Life and Business.

Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms.

Comfortable Bedrooms with Bath; Double, Single or En Suite.

First-Class Cuisine and Selected Cellar, under Foreign Supervision.

Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.

Hotel Motor-Omnibus and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.

THE MANAGEMENT.

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE
TONIGHT
H.M. GOVERNMENT TOUR:
Sole Director, MAURICE E. BANDMAN
The Greatest Film in History.
"The Battle of the Somme"
AND
"H.M. The King on The Somme Battlefield"

Official Pictures of the British Army in France, taken by special arrangement with the War Office and under their direction

Prices of admission: Boxes $15; $3.00, $2.00, $1.00
Booking now open at Robinson Piano Co., Ltd.

N.B.—A third of the gross receipts will be sent to the British Government for War Charities.

Philip Carlton, Manager for M. E. Bandman.

MATINEE, TODAY at 3 p.m
Showing the 7th and 8th Series of
"WHO'S GUILTY?"
Usual Prices.

CLARKE'S CIRQUE
LAST 2 DAYS
at
Chang Su Ho's Gardens
TODAY at 5.30
TONIGHT at 9.15
Last 2 Performances, Sunday at 5.30 and 9.15

BOOKING AT ROBINSON PIANO CO.

13758

Victoria Theatre

TONIGHT

AND

TODAY, MATINEE

"PEG O' THE RING"

7th & 8th EPISODES

Olympic Theatre

TODAY, MATINEE

Showing

"CABIRIA"

SECOND SIX PARTS

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE
(No. 3 Woochang Road (Near Chapoo Road)
Programme for Tonight

"THE TIME LIMIT"
Pathe's Feature Photo-play. In Three Parts. Adapted from the Novel by J. H. ROSNY. Featuring Andre Pascal.

"SADIE THE DIAMOND BITER"
Laughable comedy.

"THE CASH GIRL LOVERS"
Lonesome Luke comedy.

"COLONEL HEEZA LIAR, WAR DOG"
Comic Cartoon, by Bray.

Commencing Monday, May 14th
"THE IRON CLAW"
The 7th and 8th Episodes entitled:
"THE HOODED HELPER"
and
"THE STROKE OF TWELVE"
Four Reels.

NEW PROGRAMME EVERY MONDAY AND FRIDAY.

Admission Prices:
1st class 30 cts. 2nd class 20 cts., 3rd class 10 cts.

TWO SHOWS
EVERY NIGHT: 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.
MATINEES on Sundays at 2.30 p.m.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying passengers and mails to the N.Y.K. s.s. Yokohama Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m.

The launch conveying passengers to the N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru will leave the Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m.

TOMORROW

The tender conveying passengers to the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 9 p.m.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
May 14	5.00*	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
„ 15	1.00	San Francisco	Siberia maru	Jap.	Alexander
„ 16	D.L.	Tacoma & Seattle Wash	Panama maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
„ 18	„	New York via Panama	Tatsuno maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
„ 26	„	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	Alexander
„ 28	„	Tacoma & Seattle Wash	Manila maru	Jap.	O. S. K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

May 14	5.00*	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
„ 15	1.00	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Siberia maru	Jap.	Alexander
„ 15	5.00*	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Hakuai maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
„ 17	7.00*	Kobe & Osaka via Moji	Kumano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
„ 19	„	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yawata maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
„ 20	„	Kobe and Yokohama	Kamo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
„ 21	„	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N. Y. K
„ 26	„	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Tenyo maru	Jap.	Alexander
„ 26	„	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Omi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

May 16	4.00*	London etc.	Kaga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June 3	8.30*	Liverpool etc.	Katori maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
„ 10	„	London etc.	Kamo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

May 13	D.L.	Hongkong and Canton	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
„ 14	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
„ 14	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.
„ 15	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
„ 15	3.30	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
„ 15	D.L.	Swatow	Tamsui	Br.	B. & S.
„ 17	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
„ 17	D.L.	Swatow, H'kong and Canton	Wosang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
„ 19	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Sungkiang	Br.	B. & S.
„ 20	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Anhui	Br.	B. & S.
„ 24	„	Hongkong	Chicago maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
„ 25	noon	Hongkong	Kamakura maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

May 15	6.30*	Dairy	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
„ 15	D.L.	Chefoo & Newchwang	Kaigan	Br.	B. & S.
„ 15	3.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
„ 15	„	Chinwangtao direct	Yodo maru	Jap.	K. M. A.
„ 15	A.M.	Tientsin direct	Hsinming	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
„ 16	D.L.	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Kingsing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
„ 16	9.00*	Tsingtao	Sanyo maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
„ 16	D.L.	Hankow	Kiukiang	Br.	B. & S.
„ 16	A.M.	Chefoo & Tientsin	Anping	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
„ 17	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
„ 17		Tientsin direct	Kwangping	Br.	K. M. A.
„ 19	10.00*	Antung	Wuhu	Br.	B. & S.
„ 19	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'tsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

May 13	M.N.	Hankow etc	Kiangtoo	Chi.	C.M.SN. Co.
„ 13	M.N.	do	Tafoo maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
„ 14	M.N.	do	Kiangwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
„ 14	M.N.	do	Siangyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
„ 14	M.N.	do	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
„ 15	M.N.	do	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
„ 15	M.N.	do	Loongwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
„ 15	M.N.	do	Nanyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
„ 16	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
„ 17	M.N.	do	Luenho	Br.	J. M. & Co.
„ 17	M.N.	do	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
„ 17	M.N.	do	Talee maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
„ 18	M.N.	do	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
„ 19	M.N.	do	Suiwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.

* A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agent	Berth
May 13	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
„ 12	Hankow	Kiangfoo	1468	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
„ 12	Hankow	Tafoo maru	1756	Jap.	N.K.K.	LPDW
„ 12	Hankow	Kiangwah	2101	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
„ 12	Hankow	Tungting	1264	Br.	B. & S.	CNW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
May 12	Japan	Chikugo maru	1446	Jap.	N.Y.K.
„ 12	Swatow	Holhow	803	Br.	B. & S.
„ 12	Hankow etc.	Wuchang	1719	Br.	B. & S.
„ 12	Tientsin	Shengking	1315	Br.	B. & S.
„ 12	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Man	Commander
7P	Apr. 16	Cruise	Monocacy	Am g-b.	190	2	43	McFeaters
7P	Apr. 29	Cruise	Palos	Am g-b.	190	2	43	Delano
P&O	Apr. 13	Cruise	Quiros	Am g-b.	350	4	55	Lewis
7P	Apr. 14	Cruise	Samar	Am g-b.	248	4	38	Brown
P&O	Apr. 14	Cruise	Villalobos	Am g-b.	370	4	55	Partelloj

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s str. Tafoo Maru, Capt. S. Hosokawa, will be despatched from Pootung N.K.K. wharf on Sunday, May 13, at about 12 o'clock midnight. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The str. Kiangfoo, Capt. A. S. Malcolm, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Tungting, Capt. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund on Monday, May 14, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s str. Siangyang Maru, Capt. J. A. Scott, will be despatched from N.Y.K. wharf on Monday, May 14, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The str. Kiangwah, Capt. J. McArthur, will leave on Monday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s str. Loongwo, 3,925 tons, Capt. Findelson, will leave on Tuesday, May 15, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., General Managers. Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Chungking Captain Monkman, will leave on Tuesday, May 15, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Poyang, Captain Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, May 16, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Luenyi, Capt. Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, May 18, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Ngankin, Capt. Newcomb, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, May 19, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Yingchow, Capt. J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Sunday, May 13, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Tamsui, Capt. J. S. De Wolf, will leave on Sunday, May 13, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Hsin Peking, Capt. A. Scott, R.N.R., will leave from the French Bund on Monday, May 14, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tls. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Chenan, Capt. P. H. Cowan, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, May 15, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOY, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Sinkiang, Capt. Benson, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, May 17, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Sungkiang, Capt. H. Trowbridge, will leave on Saturday, May 19, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Anhui, Capt. Eedy, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Sunday, May 20, at daylight For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Freight Telfi No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Northern Ports

NEWCHWANG.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Kalgan, Capt. H. E. Laver, will leave on Tuesday, May 15, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Fengtien, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, May 15 at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIENTSIN DIRECT.—The str. Hsinming, Capt. H. Mackenion, will leave on Tuesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

CHINWANGTAO DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration chartered s.s. Yodo Maru, May 15. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, No. 1 Jinkee Road. Tel. No. 319.

CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The str. Anping, Capt. W. R. Wallace, will leave on Wednesday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

TIENTSIN DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration s.s. Kwangping, May 17. For Freight or Passage apply to Agent, No. 1 Jinkee Road. Tel. No. 319.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Shuntien, Capt. Northcombe, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, May 17, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Tungchow, Capt. Bennett, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, May 19, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

ANTUNG.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Wuhu, Captain R. J. Cain, will leave on Saturday, May 19, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Siberia Maru, 19,000 tons, Capt. Hashimots, will leave on Tuesday, May 15. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 1 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to Toyo Kisen Kaisha, T. N. Alexander, Agents.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Siberia Maru, 19,000 tons, Capt. Hashimots, will leave on Tuesday, May 15. Passengers booked to all, points in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 1 p.m. For Freight or Passage apply to Toyo Kisen Kaisha, T. N. Alexander, Agents.

TACOMA and SEATTLE, calling at VICTORIA B. C. via MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU and YOKOHAMA.—The str. Panama Maru, Capt. H. Yamamoto, will be despatched from on Wednesday, May 16, at daylight. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American Ports and overland points connecting with the chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co. at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The tender will leave the customs jetty for conveyance of passengers and mails to the steamer, at 3 p.m. on the previous day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

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FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. Luenyi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tatung, Tungting and *Wuchang.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect with the Company's regular lines on the Upper Yangtsze and Hunan Lake.

*The s.s. Wuchang is especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

For HONGKONG and CANTON.—s.s. Anhui, Chenan, Yingchow, Sinkiang, Shantung and Sunning.—Sailing from the French Bund and connection at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Hoihow, Pakhoi, Haiphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports.
Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday.

For TIENTSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 p.m. The above steamers are installed with Electric Light throughout, with Steam Heaters in the State Rooms and Dining Saloon, and are otherwise completely fitted for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, Foochow Road.

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Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki or Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu Yokohama and Victoria, B. C.

		arr.	leave.
"PANAMA MARU"	..(12,000 tons) Capt. H. Yamamoto	May 14	18
"MANILA MARU"	..(18,000 tons) Capt. N. Kobayashi	May 27,	28

(For Hongkong)

		arr.	leave.
"CHICAGO MARU"	...(12,000 tons) Capt. I. Saito	May 23,	24

CHINA COASTING LINE

For Tientsin and Dairen via Tsingtau

		arr.	leave.
"KEELUNG MARU"	..(1,569 tons) Capt. P. Kamiashi	..May 23	25
——— MARU"	..(tons) Capt. ———	... — —	—

For Foochow, Keelung and Takao.

		arr.	leave.
"KOHOKU MARU"	..(2,610 tons) Capt. K. Saito	.....May 22	23

The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to India, South America, Australia, China, Korea, Vladivostock, and also between the Principal Ports in Japan.

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Tel. 181 and 182 Shanghai

T. K. K.

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To San Francisco from Shanghai by Semi-Tropical Route, via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu

PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

„ "SIBERIA MARU"	18,000 Tons.	May 15	1917
„ "TENYO MARU"	22,000 „	„ 26	„
„ "NIPPON MARU"	11,000 „	June 14	„
„ "SHINYO MARU"	22,000 „	„ 23	„
„ "PERSIA MARU"	9,000 „	July 6	„

"Tenyo Maru" will sail for Hongkong direct May 8th
Tender will leave the Customs Jetty at 7.30 a.m.

All the steamers of this Company are equipped with wireless, electric fans in all staterooms, electric light in all berths, swimming tanks and other conveniences.

THROUGH TICKETS and BILLS OF LADING ISSUED to San Francisco, to the principal cities of the United States and Canada by the Overland Railways, to Mexico, Central and South American ports; and through tickets to Europe by connecting New York and St. Lawrence lines. Particulars of the various routes to be had on application. All passage money payable in local currency at rate of exchange on day of purchase.

SPECIAL REDUCED RATES by the s.s. "Nippon Maru" and s.s. "Persia Maru" affording superior accommodation at reduced rates.

Round-trip tickets at reduced rates. Lay-over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Through rates include rail transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, if desired.

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VIA NAGASAKI KOBE YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU
JUNE 26, SEPT. 8, NOV. 19.

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REDUCED RATES TO MISSIONARIES

FOR HONGKONG
JUNE 12, AUG. 26, NOV. 6.

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SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI.

(Subject to alteration.)

EUROPEAN LINE.

For London or Liverpool via Hongkong, Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, etc.

	Tons		
KAGA MARU	12,500	——	May 16
KATORI MARU**	19,000	——	June 3
KAMO MARU	16,000	——	June 10

**For Liverpool.

AMERICAN LINE.

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

YOKOHAMA MARU ..	12,500	Capt. T. Terada,	May 14, 1917
KAMAKURA MARU ..	12,500	Capt. T. Shirai,	June 13, 1917
SHIDZUOKA MARU ...	12,500	Capt. J. Noma,	June 26, 1917

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE. (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

HAKUAI MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Takano,	May 15
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yasuhara,	May 19
YAMASHIRO MARU ..	7,000	Capt. K. Sudzuki,	May 22
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida,	May 26
CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Capt. Y. Yui,	May 29

KOBE TO SEATTLE.

TAMBA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Akamatsu	June 1

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)

KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. K. Yagiu,	May 17
KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yagiu,	May 24

FOR JAPAN.

YOKOHAMA MARU ...	12,500	Capt. T. Terada,	May 14
KAMO MARU	16,000	Capt. K. Inatsu	May 20

FOR HONGKONG.

KAMAKURA MARU ..	12,500	——	May 25, 1917

NEW YORK VIA PANAMA.

TATSUNO MARU	15,000	——	May 18

AUSTRALIAN LINE.

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan Ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

			Leave Hongkong.
AKI MARU	12,500	——	May 15, 1917
TANGO MARU ...	14,000	——	June 19, 1917
NIKKO MARU ...	10,000	——	July 17, 1917

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CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0⁰⁰ — Midnight, 13³⁰ — 1³⁰ p.m.

September 1st, 1916, and until further notice

Mail 101 B. s.	Mail 3. B. s.	Luxe 1. B. s.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2. B. s.	Mail 4. B.	Mail 102. B. s.
2088	848	300	0	dep. Peking arr.	2230	1950	1080
2348	1119	685	..	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1938	1700	750
2350	1117	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1900	1658	710
000	1135	680	..	arr. Tientsin-East dep.	1920	1645	700
1910	530	2340	524	arr. Mukden dep.	2300	..	1040

Local 5.	Mail 3. B. s.			Tientsin-Pukow Line		Mail 4. B. s.	Local 6.
713	1130	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	—	1705	1930
738	1140	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	—	1655	1941
745	1200	—	..	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	—	1631	1911
1128	1500	—	78	dep. Tsangchow dep.	—	1332	1508
1457	1746	—	148	dep. Tochow dep.	—	1043	1183
1801	2021	—	—	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	—	806	845
7.	..	—	220	s	—	s	8.
800	2031	—	—	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	—	756	1812
1028	2231	—	266	dep. Taianfu dep.	—	601	1542
1300	038	—	318	arr. Yenchowfu dep.	—	349	1311
1315	048	—	..	dep. Pangpu arr.	—	339	1258
1546	316	—	377	dep. Lincheng dep.	—	120	1032
1818	450	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	—	2336	810
9.	s	—	420	s	—	s	10.
830	457	—	—	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	—	2329	2007
1134	838	—	523	arr. Pangpu dep.	—	1958	1432
1206	840	—	..	dep. Pangpu arr.	—	1946	1412
1627	1132	—	600	dep. Chuchow dep.	—	1648	922
1848	1300	—	681	arr. Pukow dep.	—	1530	725

Express 16. B. s.	Express 10. B.			Shanghai-Nanking Line		Express 1. B.	Express 15. B. s.
..	1430	..	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	..	1410	..
..	1420	..	..	dep. Nanking arr.	..	1415	630
700	2130	..	198	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	..	705	2300

Yenchowfu-Tsinanfu Branch Line						Linchang-Tsochang Branch Line					
830	1320	2130	d. Yenchowfu a.	630	1220	2000	550	1110	1800	d. Lincheng a.	810	1410	2100
1028	1458	2328	a. Tsinanfu d.	528	1128	1858	638	1218	1908	a. Tsochang d.	705	1305	1955

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

900 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Fridays only.

s — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

3 — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER

Tientsin, September, 1916.

Smiles from the Mixed Court

There was something unusual about the meticulousness with which the customer in Koo Sian-di's bootshop surveyed the boots brought out for his inspection. This one wasn't quite the right shade, that one not quite the right shape.

And while Koo and three assistant clerks were pulling out more boots for the Beau Brummel the friend who had come in with him went idly about the shop looking casually over the shelves.

He looked too casually. While all the clerks were bending over the customer's fastidious feet, the friend deftly slipped a pair of shoes off a shelf and under his gown. But he slipped tragically, for he did not know that right over his head was a loft in which was seated a boy busy at work but not too busy to have seen him.

The boy called his master, who called a policeman, who called the two men to the station, and Wong Ming-z, the casual friend, got two weeks. Lien, the customer, got nine months and expulsion, being recognised as an old offender.

Kai Forgets Himself

It was an undignified pursuit but a successful one. Kai Miau-kyung was awakened at 5 o'clock yesterday morning by the sound of a bamboo fence being torn down. He knew that it was his fence and that something probably would be removed as soon as it was down. He tiptoed slowly to the door and, as he expected, saw a figure stealing out through the broken fence with a piece of iron.

Just as he stood—and to describe him would be at least injudicious—Kai leaped out after the culprit into the night. As we said before, it was not a dignified chase but a successful one. A few minutes later Kai delivered the thief over to a policeman, who looked at Kai and urged him to get a closed ricsha.

The prisoner, Yui Da-bau, who was found to have one previous conviction against his record, was given three months.

On Life in The Mixed Court

The curious cargoes that go cruising about the streets of Shanghai on curious human craft lead to many a chance discovery of peculation, e.g., this:

The policeman standing on Chefoo Road wondered why Ting Ah-loh should go about the street freighted with a stool. With only his suspicion as his motive, he stopped Ting and questioned him. For one thing, Ting found the stool. For another, it had been given to him as a gift. For another, it belonged to his father and he was taking it out to pawn. And so on, and so on, and so on.

And after the eighth or ninth version the buxom dame Sung Hyui-sz came rushing down Chefoo Road as one who has lost a husband and not a chair. And she saw the chair and perorated on Ting's ancestors, and Ting was arrested. At the station it was discovered that Ting had been convicted for six previous offenses and that he had been previously expelled from the Settlement.

One might speculate interestingly on why a man with a long criminal record who is risking imprisonment by his mere presence in the Settlement should take so great a chance for a mere stool, and if the chance, why not for something bigger? But in the Mixed Court one learns not to speculate. Suffice it to say that Ting got nine months and was re-expelled.

A Business Call

There is no need for philosophising about this:

Yeh Nyi-kyin and Tsz Ah-sai went to the home of Ong Dung-kyi and sent in word by his servant that they had a matter of business to discuss with him. And they had.

When Ong came to the door Yeh caught him by one arm, Tsz by the other and eight other men jumped on him. And when Ong was evacuated, the $40 with which he had come out was gone. Yeh and Tsz were caught later. They got a year each.

BRITISH TRADE FIGURES

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 11.—The exports from the United Kingdom during the month of April show a degrease of £1,018,373 and imports an increase of £8,869,014, as compared with the same month last year.

New Americans Welcomed, Departing Ones Speeded

Mr. Sammons Has as Guests at Tiffin Naval Officers And Many Other Prominent Men

A war-time ration may be the rule at the American Men's "get-together" tiffins hereafter if a suggestion by American Consul General Sammons at yesteray's gathering is followed.

The meeting drew out a banner attendance which filled the Palace Hotel banquet hall. American naval officers, prominent Chinese business men and a number of Americans, both recently arrived and upon the point of leaving for the States, were among the guests of honor. Consul General Sammons, who presided, opened the interesting program of talks with a genial introductory speech.

"In future," he said "our get-together, get-better-acquainted luncheons will probably have to conform still further to war-time simplicity. We can thus save time and assign a liberal percentage of the outlay thus saved to suitable war purposes.

'Hail and Farewell'

"I wish to call attention today to the 'coming and going' feature of the occasion. We speed the parting and welcome the arriving guest. It is fitting that we have a few remarks from each. Among those of us who are leaving for home is General Secretary W. W. Lockwood of the Y.M.C.A. who has been for fourteen years an active worker in Shanghai.

"I believe that few business men realise the extent of the practical work the Y.M.C.A. has done and is doing in Shanghai and in China. Few of them realise, I think, that the organisation has more than a million gold dollars invested in this country or that it is now engaged in educating 35,000 young Chinese memberg in twenty-six cities in China. The welcomed presence at this luncheon of these prominent educators and business men is due largely to their deep interest in Mr. Lockwood and the brilliant work he has done here in all these years.

"Another gentleman I shall call upon and with whom I wish to make you all acquainted is our new postmaster, Mr. E. H. Everett. Most of you only know him now as the man who reads the postcards or to whom complaints are to be made when the mail is late. I feel confident that you and he are going to work together smoothly in the stupendously growing American mail service of Shanghai and in that other department which is becoming so tremendously important to you business men, the parcel post.

"Mr. J. M. Pavitt, just in from Moscow, where he witnessed the excitement of the recent revolution, will give you some interesting word commercial conditions in Russia.

"It remains for Mr. A. Master MacDonnell, who reached here from New York a day or two ago, to open up the vein of reminiscence. He returns to Shanghai after an absence of over a quarter of a century and I leave it to him to sketch the magic transformation of the scattered settlements of that day to the compact, handsomely builded community with its million and a half of population which today constitutes the commercial metropolis of the Far East.

"My good friend Mr. Chu Pao-san, chairman of the local Chinese Chamber of Commerce, begs to be excused from speech-making, so I shall call on Dr. Fong F. Sec of the Commercial Press to take his place."

Tells Y.M.C.A. Development

Mr. Lockwood spoke of the accomplishments and aims of the Y.M.C.A.

"In 1895, twenty-two years ago, the first American secretary of the Y.M.C.A., Mr. D. W. Lyons, who is with us today, came to China," said Mr. Lockwood. "There are now 35,000 members of our organisation in this country, and as Mr. Sammons has told you its holdings amount to approximately $1,000,000 in property in fourteen cities.

"Modern buildings have been completed in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Foochow and Canton. Others are under construction in Hankow and Hongkong. The total annual operating expense is about $340,000, all provided by membership fees and gifts from Chinese business men and officials. The foreign secretaries, 96 of them, are maintained by funds from home. There are 147 Chinese secretaries to aid them.

"The practical usefulness of the Y.M.C.A. is seen in the 6,000 students in its day and evening schools, taking up commercial subjects and languages. Scientific subjects, industrial work and athletics are becoming popular. We are training the Chinese to take up the organisation work themselves and are becoming ourselves a diminishing quantity. We feel that China can do more for herself in that line finally than we can do for them."

Postal Problems Shown

Postmaster Everett raised a laugh by solemnly assuring the members that he would not read their post cards and then took up the question of damaged and lost mail. He urged Shanghai residents to request their friends back home to pack their parcel post packages with greater care and in stronger wrappers and traced in detail the adventurous course of such packages from the States.

Mr. MacDonnell with a few vivid phrases sketched the contrast between the Shanghai of the early nineties and the Shanghai of today.

"There were few buildings of any prominence, few American business men—the trade being entirely in the hands of the British—and life here was very simple. One of our chief pleasures was to take carriage rides along a country road called Bubbling Well Road. We used to ride past Chinese tea-houses and shops to the Race Course, which was the end of the road. A short time ago I asked a Shanghai man at home if they still had that Race Course out in the suburbs. He told me it was in the center of the city."

Business in Russia, said Mr. Pavitt, is opening up again after the brief revolutionary cessation, and extends welcoming arms to American trade and capital. Some 500 American engineers are expected at Vladivostock shortly, he said, to take over the whole problem of the Russian transportation system.

Dr. Fong as spokesman for the visiting Chinese business men voiced their pleasure in meeting with the Americans and predicted even closer co-operation with them in business matters in future.

Among the guests of Consul General Sammons were the following visitors, recent arrivals or those departing for home:

Mr. Paul Page Whitham, U. S. Trade Commissioner, of Seattle; Mr. E. H. Everett, recently installed U. S. Postal Agent; Mr. J. W. Allen, Foreign Agent, Progressive Motion Picture Co; Mr. E. N. Bee, of Otis, McAllister and Co., San Francisco; Dr. Hugh De Valin, U. S. Public Health Service, lately assigned to Manila; Mr. A. Master MacDonnell, of New York and his brother Mr. James MacDonnell, of MacDonnell, Chow and Co.; Rev. Robert F. Fitch, General Sec'y, Hangchow Union Committee; Mr. G. T. Bridgman, and Mr. H. R. Putnam, of Guggenheim Bros., New York; Mr. W. B. Knapp; Mr. F. W. Tower; Mr. W. W. Lockwood; Mr. B. Atwood Robinson; Mr. W. H. Bradley and Mr. Fessenden S. Blanchard, investigators of cotton industry; Mr. Arthur M. Samuels, of George Borfeldt and Co.; New York; Mr. Nathaniel Pfeffer who has returned from home to rejoin THE CHINA PRESS, and Mr. James L. Butts, who recently arrived from Chicago to join THE CHINA PRESS staff.

The Consul General also invited as his guests the officers in charge of the American naval vessels recently interned at Shanghai, consisting of:

Captain H. Delano, U.S.S. Palos; Paymaster M. C. Shirley, U.S. Navy; Dr. C. S. Stephenson, U.S. Navy; Lieutenant Brown, U.S.S. Samar; Lieutenant C. P. McFeaters, U.S.S. Monocacy; Lieutenant J. M. Lewis, U.S.S. Quiros; Lieutenant M. C. Partello, U.S.S. Villalobos.

Mr. G. H. Carnahan, President of the Continental Rubber Company, now proceeding to the United States after a business trip to Far Eastern rubber estates, was the guest of Mr. C. D. Magrath.

DUTCH WAR MINISTER RESIGNS AS PROTEST

Second Chamber Passes Vote Against Calling Up 1908 Class Of Landsturm

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

The Hague, May 11.—The Minister of War, Major-General Bosboom, has resigned, owing to the Second Chamber passing a resolution, by 44 votes to 26, protesting against the calling up of the 1908 class of the Landsturm.

Music For Monday

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the Band in the Public Garden Monday afternoon, beginning at 5.30 o'clock:

1. March..."Spick and Span" Ansell
2. Overture..."Elisa and Claudio" Morcandante
3. Waltz—"Toujours ou Jamais" Waldteufel
4. Selection..."The Belle of New York" ... Kerker
5. Selection..."The Love Dance" Hoschna
6. Selection..."The Bohemian Girl" Balfe

A. de KRYGER,
Conductor-in-charge.

From the Chinese Press

The six representatives elected by the Union of the Citizens' Petitioners to negotiate with Speaker Tang Hua-lung of the Lower House, Thursday, were Chao Pang-tuh, reporter of a foreign paper; Wu Kwang-shi, an official of the Ministry of War, Liu Kien, another member of the press; Chang Yao-chen, of the Ministry of War, Pei Liang, clerk of the Lower House, and Liu Chen-chin, councillor of the Ministry of War.

The three points brought out by the Representatives when Premier Tuan arrived at the Lower House Thursday after repeated requests were:—Does the insult on the Parliament by the petitioners constitute a crime? Did the Premer know of this incident before it materialised? Would the Premier be responsible that no demonstration of this nature will occur again?

In reply, Mr. Tuan stated that the first question should be referred to the judiciary. He did not know anything of the kind beforehand and expressed his willingness to see that no further trouble will take place at the Houses.

President Li took grave exception to the demonstration at the Lower House, scoring the military and police authorities for their incapability in handling the situation. He has ordered the judicial authorities to arrest the ringleaders for severe punishment.

Many foreigners took pictures of the demontration in front of the Lower House. Professional photographers are selling them off at a great speed.

Premier Tuan, when interviewed Friday, stated that he has no intention of quitting his job on account of the incident as reported. He feels it his duty to maintain order at the Metropolis during this exciting period. If he resigns now, he is afraid that outlaws will take advantage of the situation and throw the country into a state of chaos.

The Shin Chi Nah Pao of Peking reports that the demonstration was instigated by General Ni Shih-chung. Another report states that ex-Minister of Finance, Liang Shih-yi, now living in exile since the failure of the monarchical movement, spent huge sums to originate it.

All the surviving ministers have severally submitted their resignations. Even the newly appointed Minister of Finance Li Ching-hsi, at Tientsin has signified his firm intention to quit. Minister of Law Chang Yao-chen has left the Capital for Tientsin, while Dr. Wu Ting-fang is reported to have left Peking incognito Friday. Only Tuan now remains in the Cabinet.

The local Chinese Press received the following telegram Friday from the Union of Citizens' Petitioners, alleged to be sent by more than 24,000 citizens under the leadership of Liu Kien, a journalist:—

"Since we have already severed diplomatic relations with Germany, we should declare war, as otherwise we will be isolated, having incurred bad feelings with Germany and being unfaithful to the Entente Powers.

"The decision of war was first effected by the Military Conference and again effected at the Cabinet. Now the bill has been formally handed over to Parliament for its opinion. However, the members, with a few exceptions, have been engaged in filibustering on the issue on account of party prejudice. We, in view of the delicate political situation, acted in good faith to hasten the Parliamentarians to vote on the measure speedily and conscientiously.

"But the Representatives, contrary to public will, have purposely been delaying. Moreover, the Government ordered the police authorities to force the union to dissolution at the scene. We contend that the government has exceeded its power in so doing, that representatives of citizens should not be handled in this manner and that policemen, who are supposed to safeguard the public, should not act this way.

"We trust that you will immediately request the government to arrive at a decision at once in order to maintain the public. We are investigating about the injuries done to our members and will take legal proceedings against the authorities."

BERLIN CHARGES U. S. HAS GERMAN CODE

Zimmermann's Mexican Plot Unmasked By It, High Source Asserts

Copenhagen, via London, April 1.—The German-Mexican alliance incident, it is evident from reports brought by persons recently arrived from Germany and from press reports of the Reichstag sessions, continues to provide unpleasant moments for Dr. Alfred Zimmermann, Secretary for Foreign Affairs. His defence of his action behind the closed doors of the Reichstag committee and in the open house has not availed to check either public or private criticism of the act itself, and, still more, the greater crime of being found out.

Dr. Zimmermann's latest explanation in the Reichstag on Friday is dismissed by the Tageblatt as avoiding the real crux of the matter, namely, the wisdom of the step as a matter of policy. Formal justification for the proposal is unquestioned, but, as the Tageblatt points out, the vital point is the effect which the overtures might be expected to have on Mexico, on Japan and on public opinion in the United States, particularly in the Western and Southern States.

Regarding Dr. Zimmermann's statement that the manner in which the American Government obtained cognisance of the instructions is still under investigation, the Associated Press is informed from an authoritative German source that it is known that this could only have occurred through the United States Government being in possession of the code in which the instructions were telegraphed, either before they reached Washington or on the way. The latter is regarded as the more probable, and there is considerable anxiety as to the further material which the United States may have obtained through this insight into the most confidential German communications.

The channel whereby the instructions were conveyed to Count von Bernstorff, the former Ambassador at Washington, is described mysteriously as a "special and particular secure" one, but it is considered not impossible that the Foreign Office took advantage of the State Department, which allowed the American Embassay at Berlin now and then to transmit communications between the German Government and Count von Bernstorff. Embodied within such despatches were other messages in a second "inside" code. One such message was transmitted by Ambassador Gerard about the date of the Mexican discussion.

The text of the instructions as made public from Washington has never been published in Germany. An ostensible text has been made public there, but that was subjected to a few though important revisions, including omission of the offer to Mexico respecting Texas. Even at that the Socialist critics have ridiculed the idea that the Mexicans would consider the possibility of conquering Arizona and New Mexico, and have characterised the idea of a war between the United States and Japan as a dogma like the earlier one of "the inevitable Russo-English collision."

GENERAL'S FAILURE MADE HINDENBURG

Max von Prittwitz, Once German Commander, Dies In Retirement

Copenhagen, via London, April 1.—Despatches from Berlin announce the death of General Max von Prittwitz und Gaffron, the man to whom in a way Field Marshal von Hindenburg owes his ascent to fame. The failure of General von Prittwitz to stem the flood of a Russian invasion opened the way to the appointment of Von Hindenburg to command the East Prussian army and to the brilliant career which the German Field Marshal inaugurated with the victory of Tannenberg.

General von Prittwitz at the outbreak of the war was one of the most highly esteemed Generals in Germany. He was Inspector-General of the North-east Military District, and as such was entrusted with command of the army defending East Prussia. He battled against the Russian forces under General Rennenkampf with more or less success for three weeks, and then under the menace of a flanking army appearing from the south gave the order to abandon the province and to retire beyond the Vistula River without waiting for re-enforcements to arrive from the western front.

The decision was his undoing. His general staff officers telephoned their protests over his head to imperial headquarters to obtain his suppression and a cancellation of the orders to retreat and, while awaiting the appointment and arrival of a new commander, worked out new dispositions for offering battle to General Samsonoff's army.

A midnight council of war at headquarters selected Von Hindenburg, then living in retirement at Hanover, for the command. Quartermaster-General von Ludendorf, who distinguished himself at Liege as chief of staff, sent him hurrying eastward to assume charge of the operations. The troops already were moving against General Samsonoff when Von Hindenburg arrived.

Von Hindenburg immediately saw the greater possibilities of the situation and made Tannenberg not an ordinary battle, but a complete catastrophe for Samsonoff's army. This is authentic story of Von Hindenburg's appointment as related by the officers concerned. Von Hindenburg himself incidentally said that the story of the swamps into which the Russians at Tannenberg were driven and annihilated was a pure legend.

Von Prittwitz, as is the rule with unsuccessful German commanders, received no further command, and lived almost forgotten in retirement at a villa in a Berlin suburb. He was born at Bernstadt, Prussian Silesia, in 1848.

Business and Official Notices

KIANGWAN RACES

36th Gymkhana Meeting

26th and 28th May, 1917
(Saturday and Monday)

ENTRIES close on Wednesday, 16th May, 1917, at 6 p.m. at the Club House, 126 Bubbling Well Road.

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Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 17

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WE have this day appointed Mr. Noel Bannerman Ramsay, General Manager for China.

Chinese-American Company.
B. Atwood Robinson,
President.
Shanghai, 11th May, 1917. 13800

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Undersigned will resign from the position of Managing Director of the Ningpo-Shaoshing S. N. Co., Ltd., as from the 12th day of May, 1917, and all his responsibilities as such will cease from that date.

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In Biblical times embroidery had been devoted to sacred garments and the hangings of the tabernacle, even in the wilderness, as may be learned from a careful study of the Book of Exodus, where the curtains of the Holy of Holies and of the sanctuary are described as having been embriodered most ornately.

Even the girdle of the high priest was the work of the embroiderer, and the coat which he wore when attending the sacrifices was embroidered.

There was, then, Biblical warrant for embroidering the garments of the priests, and the women of England often vowed costly garments, worked in gold and silver, to their favorite sanctuaries. The garment upon which they expended most of their loving skill was the cope, worn by the priest when he officiated at high mass, and many of these are jealously guarded at St. John Lateran in Rome, at Pienza, Vich and Daroca in Spain, Salzburg, Saint-Bertrand-de-Comminges in France and elsewhere, though naturally some of the most gorgeous and elaborate are in the churches and museums of old England herself. The aim was always to attain the most brilliant effects and most stately magnificence.

The most notable of these embroideries is a chasuble of red embossed velvet, and is now in Corby Castle, Carlisle, England. The cross is formed of alternate rows of gold and silk. The crown of thorns is worked over thick cord. The gold passing is made over a light, cool brown silk.

In the Church of the Holy Apostles at Clifton, England, is a most wonderful red chasuble with the embroidery of the Virgin and Child. It was brought to Clifton from Prior Park, near Bath.

The angel with peacock's wings is from the funeral pall of the Fishmongers' Company of London. It is a tradition that this pall was used at the burial of the renowned Sir William Walworth, Knt., Lord Mayor of London, A. D. 1381.

The magnificent piece representing Abraham holding three human souls to his bosom is from "Altar Frontal," in Alveley Church, Near Bridgnorth, England. The material upon which the needlework is mounted is silk damask in alternate breadths of red and white. The central figure shows Abraham holding the souls of the faithful in a sheet.

The Virgin and Child on a Chasuble of Red Silk in the Catholic Church of the Holy Apostles at Clifton, England

The Newest Spring Fashions

By Lady Duff-Gordon

Wraps Have Borrowed the Fulness Missing from New Skirts.

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

Lady Duff-Gordon's American establishments are at Nos. 37 and 39 West Fifty-seventh street, New York, and No. 1400 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.

IN the Spring the shoppers' fancy lightly turns to thoughts of checks. Inevitably as the crocus buds and the robin sings, the check appears in the shop windows in the Spring.

Sometimes it remains long in the ship windows and is repeated on the forms of smart women. Sometimes it vanishes quickly from the shop windows, being shouldered out by its soberer neighbor, the pin stripe, or the richer and more substantial so-called "solid color." But as surely as Spring turns the corner of Avenue March Twenty-first, the check asks our favor. It may receive it or it may not, according as the wind of fancy blows.

Some types can wear the checked gown, or suit, with excellent effect. Others look distinctly ordinary in them. To wear them effectively one must have refinement, distinction and courage. There are checks and checks. Some of modest size and colors commend themselves to the eye of cultivation and taste. Others less subdued are impossible from any standpoint. A good rule to follow in the selection of checks is "When in doubt, don't." Yet this advice must not be too literally taken, for the human mind is so constituted that everything that is new arrives in the nature of a shock. To a few of the world's boldest spirits the shock is a spur and stimulant. In the rest it arouses the spirit of antagonism. Which is a part of the psychology of dress and deals directly with the matter of checks. While some checked materials are so fashioned as to be intrinsically ugly, I have seen many that are beautiful. Those are most beautiful which are two shades of the same color and seem to blend softly into each other.. An example that occurs to me as admirable is a blend of two soft shades of blue, light and dark. Another is of sand and darker brown.

The dainty Spring costume shown in the middle of this page is an example of the successful building of a gown on a ground plan of checks. The lines of the simple robe are excellent. Relief is afforded by the shawl collar and cuffs of white embroidery. Its presence, so to speak, unchecks the checks. It softens an effect that might otherwise be strident, an office that white always gratefully performs. The drooping hat of white straw with the long fringed scarf of white silk subdues the check

This Is an Example of a Tasteful Use of Checks.

and forms a pleasing ensemble, as the softer notes of other instruments of an orchestra mellow the otherwise too shrill notes of a flute..

The largest figure on the page is stamped with the characteristics that will constitute popularity this Spring and Summer. Note the bouffant effect where bouffancy does not exist. At a glance the skirt seems full. The truth is that it is narrow about hips and knees and ankles. The semblance of fulness is bestowed by a straight, half length tunic. Floral designs, particularly fitting the season, are lavishly present in ribbon embroidery upon the corsage, skirt and tunic.

While skirts diminish wraps increase in fulness. The generous folds of the chiffon cloak in the illustration give a significant hint of what we may expect to see at the playhouses and at dinners and dances. Refreshingly unlike the Winter's barbarically magnificent wraps, it has a welcome, simple beauty. If chosen in the wearer's favorite, and so, of course, most becoming color, it will adorn maid and matron of any age.. .

While the formal street suit was almost abjured last Winter, it will be more generally worn this Spring. Unless, of course, caprice should appeal from the edicts of the fashion makers. The skirts will be longer and narrower, gathered about the hips, and possessing precious pockets, at least a pair of them. Coats will be short and in most instances belted.

But every woman should have her separate utility coat, to be worn over one piece gowns. Very useful and good looking is the long coat of tricotine here shown. The wide facing of satin or velour substracts what might be a too severe aspect, and brightens the face that might be shadowed by the dark color unrelieved by its presence.

"What is new this season?" is asked with earnestness by the would-be smart.

In novelties the young season is not rich. The spring of 1917 I predict will be marked by good taste rather

The Scant, Straight and Much-Lengthened Skirt and Embroidered Floral Design, Distinctive Features of This Costume, Are Forerunners of Spring Favorites.

than extremes; by selection and elimination. For example, the effort to introduce the barrel skirt model seems to have failed. More conservative will be the silhouette than it has been for three reasons.

Yet it will be notably a season of combinations of colors. Brown, usually more in evidence in the autumn, will be seen in combination with gold. Gray, concededly a spring color, will be combined with blue and rose. Tan and sand shades are being shown in combination with dark blue. The one-tone suit or gown has become an anachronism.

The severity of the tailor suit is, in every instance, redeemed by a contrasting collar. Usually it is a wide one, and of a rough weave of silk as rajah pongee.

Taffetas will again be favorite fabrics. Taffetas are like the oft-quoted little girl. When they are good they are very serviceable. When they are bad they are speedily perishable. They are uncertain as April weather, or as the smiles of a woman seem to a hesitant bachelor. Georgette crepes will be seen frequently in combination."

The Separate Coat for Utility Retains Its Favor.

The Three Planes Of Living

On what plane are you living? Are you taking in and giving out energy at a very low rate, or a medium, or a high? In many of these cases you may be living normally, though you might be a bed-ridden invalid in the first case, a deskridden clerk in the second, and a toiling laborer in the third. So long as the intake and the output correspond, all is well. But if the intake exceeds the output, or vice versa, then trouble begins. If the intake is the greater, the victim grows fat; if the contrary, he grows thin and anæmic. The former case is the more common, and the way to remedy matters is to restore the balance by cutting down the intake, that is, by eating less. All this, and more that is as interesting, we are told in an article entitled, "Get Fat—and Die," contributed to The Interstate Medical Journal (St. Louis, March) by Dr. George Van Ness Dearborn, of the Sargent Normal School in Cambridge, Mass. Parodying Bacon's celebrated dictum on greatness, Dr. Dearborn tells us that some are born fat, others achieve fatness, while others still have fatness thrust upon them. He writes, in substance:

"With those who, in scientific fact, are born fat, our immediate interests can have no quarrel; rather must we quarrel with these unfortunates' forebears. Pathological obesity undoubtedly looks more and more as if it were due to some still unknown defect in the metabolic apparatus. It has recently been shown that unusual smallness of the lungs (thus minimising the destruction of fat) is another factor in the tendency to obsity. By adequate systematic exercise of the proper kind the lungs may readily be much enlarged and the accumulation of fat be prevented or lessened, sometimes to any desired degree. But, after all, folk born fat are patients for the physician.

"The great and culpable majority of the obese achieve their uncomplimentary fatness. These people, or most of them, are quite needlessly unhappy because inefficient, and, if they persist, as needlessly short-lived. Even the insurance companies, strangely enough, have never yet made it their business to teach to the millions of people actually and potentially on their books this essential factor of how to live."

Underlying the matter, says Dr. Dearborn, is the doctrine of the metabolic planes of efficiency, summarised in The New York Medical Journal. He quotes it in part as follows:

"We can have a high or a low plane of efficiency; and we can be in a low, medium, or high plane of efficiency and be physiologically correct.

"Let us consider a moment, first, the lowest plane of efficiency of the normal individual. We find an illustration in person who is just recovering from an exhausting illness, such as typhoid fever or pneumonia, or a severe childbirth. Such a person is on the lowest plane of efficiency. Another example is that of a paralytic lying in bed for years and years, eating little food and expending very little energy. His intake of food has been low and his outgo of energy has been correspondingly low.

"So long as expenditure of energy not exceed the intake of nutriment, or vice versa, that is a normal condition so far as metabolism is concerned. If a person takes too much nutriment, more than his organism uses, he 'suffers from the lack of exercise,' and many different things, more or less serious, result from this lack. The same thing might be true in a very sedentary person, such as a clerk at a desk. His intake and outgo of energy must be equal, and then all is well and physiologically correct from a clerk's standpoint.

"The middle plane of efficiency is the average condition of the average sedentary man and of most women. Clerks in drygoods stores, bookkeepers, and all sorts of people who are still most of the time, and who never think of taking exercise for the sake of exercise, would fall under this class, as would also many professional folk. Here, again, as long as the intake of fuel or nutriment corresponds to the outgo of energy, the person is living a normal sort of life. Only when such a person eats too much or too little is there trouble.

"The man who becomes rich and retires from business is frequently an illustration of the lack of balance. The man who hustles from 8 a.m. until 5 p.m., makes his pile, buys an automobile, joins two or three clubs, largely increases his eating because he has more time and more money, exercises less, thereby breaks the balance of efficiency, the result being perhaps arteriosclerosis or some other ill; he 'goes stale' and ends his life years, often ten, before he needed to end it. Here is a defect in the balance of the plane of efficiency.

"The third or highest plane of efficiency we will consider from the standpoint of a lumberman in the Maine or Nova Scotia forests, working often in the water, often with the thermometer at 10 degrees below zero, working from daylight often long after dark, and doing more than three times as many horse-power of work as the sedentary man. He could not stand it a week unless he ate three times as much food. He is sure to be living on a normal physiologic plane and a plane obviously much higher.

"Another example of the third or highest plane of efficiency is the athlete in training in college. The athlete is, however, at a disadvantage in comparison with the lumberman, for the trained athlete is almost always overtrained and lacks the hygienic basal conditions which make the work of the lumberman, however hard, an ideal physical condition. But, as regards the intake and outgo of energy, both the athlete and lumberman are living on the highest plane of efficiency."

Dr. Dearborn bids us observe that a change of plane upward is beneficial, while a change downward, especially if sudden, is dangerous. If we can not keep in the same plane, therefore, and are tending to drop into a lower one, an effort should always be made to increase the outgo of energy from the organism and decrease the intake; in other words, to work harder and eat less. We are warned, however, that some unstable nervous systems can not stand a quick decrease in the energy value of food, so that it is not safe to decrease the supply too rapidly. Dr. Dearborn goes on:

"Most of the false obesity cures bring about their effects, if there be any at all, by actually disturbing and deranging the process of digestion by a distinct pathological change, while they do not attempt to remove the cause of the superfluous amount of fat.

"One way to remove the cause of physiological obesity is to reduce the metabolism of food. Give the person foods that are 'filling,' such as bran-bread and fruits and top-of-the-ground vegetables, whose tissue-forming value is small, very small, as far as calories of energy are concerned. Cellulose and water! Another method of bringing about the same result is to drink a cup of sweet, weak coffee or to eat dessert or a few pieces of candy first, so that plainer foods become tame and unpleasant to the taste, and easily foregone. Some find it easier to omit all food one day, or even two, in every week, water being meanwhile freely taken.

"Because the method puts one on his own feet and makes him master of himself, perhaps the most important way in which to reduce diet is to use continuous will-power of restraint. Very few of really fat people have sufficient will-power, however, month after month to reduce the diet in a systematic and scientific manner. Most of them, lacking the necessary strength thus to lessen their food, go to sanatoriums and there are put under strict surveillance as regards everything pertaining to their diet. For quite a percentage of far-overweighted persons it is either this heroic treatment, passively endured, or nothing.

"One thing is certain. For the far larger number of persons overweight who do not find it expedient to change their actual daily occupations from a low plane of energy expense (via muscular exercise) to a higher it is quite futile to expect weight reduction by bodily work alone, whether in a fine gymnasium, on the farm, or elsewhere. The commoner experiene of middleaged women and men who seek thus to normalise themselves hygienically and cosmetically, of course, is to gain weight rather than lose after the first week or so. They actually improve their general condition, as well as their food appetite, so much by the daily hour or two of unwonted, highly enjoyable general exercise that their metabolism is raised so that they 'put on' fat. . . . But forty-eight hours a week of labor for each of the four weeks of several months would do it! And it is thus, and only thus for the most part, that the million retain the semblance of the properly human form, for their diet, for the most part, otherwise would be excessive."

It remains to treat of those who have fatness thrust upon them, or as Dr. Dearborn calls them, "the adipose victims of circumstances." He says:

"Some of these are, of necessity, engaged in oversedentary occupations; some are helpless cripples; some are ignorant; some are indifferent—i.e., of swinish disposition; some are wise, but weak-willed; and some are strong-willed enough, but foolish or perhaps indifferent to the length of life or to the full measure of physical and moral manhood or womanhood. But with this, although a considerable class of the obese, we need not here concern ourselves, for the scientific conditions are like unto those of the persons who achieve fatness—although, humanly speaking, far harder, because less often relieved."

An Arkansas Adventure

(From the Memphis Banner)

As he was transferring cars at Little Rock two men robbed him, getting nothing.

Topics In Brief

Anyhow, the predatory food-speculator won't be a cold-storage magnate in the next world.—*Dallas News.*

Evidently that "relative safety" guaranteed those Dutch ships was a very distant relative.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

Holland is not so angry about the submarine warfare that she is willing to become a submarine nation.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat.*

Let us hope that Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis won't preside at the trial of the coal barons—we don't want $29,000,000 added to next winter's fuel bill.—*Boston Transcript.*

Germany's food dictator says the responsibility for short food-crops in that country falls upon the Lord. Meaning to say the partnership has been dissolved?—*Macon Telegraph.*

The Finger

Though still in corners here and there
The seeping snowdrifts lie,
Like old King Winter's scattered bones
All bleaching to the sky,
And though the woods are brown and bare,
The ground is hard and cold,
A tiny blade of tender green
Appears above the mould.

For Spring has wakened from her sleep
And heard the robin call,
And through the chilly garden earth
Puts up a finger small,
To feel if yet the vagrant wind
Has chanced to turn about
From bitter north to balmy south,
Before she ventures out.

Minna Irving.

Are you Worried about Baby?

HOW to feed Baby is often a great worry to mothers who are unable to nurse their babies themselves. Ordinary cow's milk—however prepared at home—is not a suitable substitute for the mother's milk. It is acid in reaction, contains harmful germs and forms dense curds in the stomach that cannot be digested. Decide to use the 'Allenburys' Foods which are the only series of Foods scientifically adapted to the growing requirements of the child. You will be delighted when you see how well your baby thrives on this Method of Infant Feeding. The 'Allenburys' Foods are free from all dangerous organisms; they are portable, being in powder form and in sealed packages. The Milk Foods Nos. 1. and 2 require the addition of hot water only to prepare them for use.

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My husband as a medical man has several times had occasion to recommend the use of your foods, and wished me to say that he will continue to do so, as they are admirably suited to conditions of life in China. We have seen them used with success, and the ease and comfort with which they are prepared for use make them an unspeakable boon to parents travelling with young children, or living where fresh milk cannot be be obtained. You may be assured that whenever occasion offers, my husband will recommend your food products without reservation.—E. H. Judd.

A Mother writes: North China.
My little boy aged twenty seven months has had your Foods. He has always been sturdy and strong and the very picture of health, and is now often taken to be four years old; in fact he is the finest baby in Pei-tai-ho, and a splendid advertisement for your popular Foods. Yours truly, Mrs. Howard Payne.

Another Mother writes: China.
I am sending you a photo of my baby boy, 7 months, also one of 1 year and a half, brought up on your splendid food. I recommend it to all my friends out here. Baby has never had one day's sickness, and I started him with the food when he was one month old. Everyone says what a lovely boy he is. You may publish this photo if you like as I think people ought to know what a splendid food it is. Mrs. C. C. Williams.

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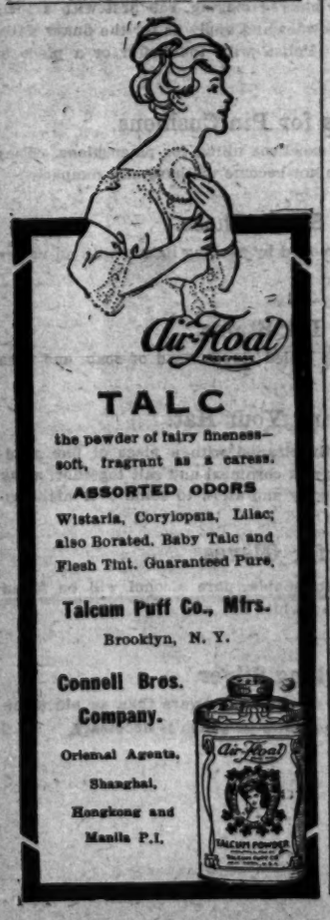

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Health, Beauty and the Household

My Advice to the Woman Who Is Too Thin

By Mme. Lina Cavalieri, the Most Famous Living Beauty.

"IS IT possible for me to gain flesh?" I am often asked by thin people. And I always answer, "Yes; but it will require serious and patient effort."

It is commonly supposed that thin people are thin for natural constitutional reasons, and that it is extremely difficult, if not altogether impossible, to increase weight.

It is true that many people hold a certain weight year after year, neither gaining nor losing more than a pound or two. It is also true that many efforts to increase weight accomplish nothing.

But thin people need not be discouraged or settle themselves into the belief that it is impossible to gain weight.

Of course, it must be understood at the very outstart that it is necessary to increase the amount of food we are eating if we are to increase weight. It is not difficult to understand that a person's weight, which is maintained at an even level year after year on a given quantity of food is not likely to increase unless the quantity of food or the quality of food is increased. But it does not necessarily follow that weight will increase simply by increasing the amount of food consumed. Many other factors enter into the problem.

It is probably almost universally true that we eat many things every day which are of little or no value. Our stomachs are often filled with more or less worthless foods instead of ones of great food value.

The most important factor in gaining weight is the kind of nourishment that is taken.

Bread, meat, cereals, thin soups, desserts, crackers, pastry and most vegetables are of very little value in increasing weight.

Thick pea or bean soup, baked beans, Boston brown bread, rice, Welsh rarebit, cheese, raw eggs, chocolate, milk and cream are the great producers of weight.

It is, of course, generally well known that rapid and considerable gains in weight may be made by drinking large quantities of milk. The flesh gained by abnormal consumption of milk is likely to disappear as rapidly as it was acquired; and it is the opinion of many of the best physicians that drinking too much milk puts altogether too severe and dangerous a strain upon the kidneys.

Flesh gained through a milk diet is of doubtful value, but flesh gained by eating the highly nourishing foods I have recommended is of permanent value.

If a person is eating all his appetite demands, it may be asked how any one is to eat any more. One way of creating a larger appetite is to move your meals further apart.

If, for any reason, you are not able to get dinner until an hour or more after you usual dinner time, you feel a considerably keener appetite and eat considerably more. If you will apply this to all the hours for your meals, you will find that you are eating a considerably larger bulk of food each day. Get up earlier in the morning and have a longer interval between your breakfast and midday meal, and you will eat probably 10 or 15 per cent more at noon. Put off your evening meal an hour later, if possible, and you will find that you eat a considerably larger evening meal than you have been eating.

Mme. Cavalieri

The older you grow the slower are your digestive processes. It takes fully an hour longer for a person of forty-five to digest the same meal eaten by a person of twenty.

It may be complained that people leading sedentary lives in the city have not digestive power to take care of an extra and unnatural amount of food. It is entirely true that certain other things must be done to successfully digest and assimilate unusual amounts of food week after week. It will not do to stuff yourself and sit about the house or the office. It is absolutely necessary to have an abundance of fresh air to oxygenate the blood and burn out the waste matter and impurities. It is also necessary to take a reasonable amount of exercise to keep the digestive organs from congestion and stagnation.

The chief factor in gaining weight is to come to your meals with more appetite than ever before. Eat things of the highest nutritive value. If you are beginning your dinner with thick, rich pea soup try to eat two or even three helpings of it. Whatever else you eat help yourself to double the usual amount and try to eat it all. And when you are all through and think you cannot eat more, then eat a liberal helping of cheese and after that drink a glass or two of milk.

If such a meal taxes your digestion you may need help. The chief digestive agent of the stomach is hydrochloric acid and you may add power to your digestive machinery by taking a little. You may at the same time stimulate the other gastric secretions with a little nux vomica. Here is a prescription which will probably help you take care of your extra quantity of food:

Diluted hydrochloric acid, 3 drams.
Tincture nux vomica, 2 drams.
Peppermint water and distilled water, each 2 ounces.
Take teaspoonful in wineglass of water 3 times a day after meals.

Now this is not all. You may still take a little more nourishment before you go to bed. Try drinking two glasses of milk—always sip milk slowly, taking five minutes for each glassful. Better yet, break and beat two raw eggs into the milk before you drink it. If you can get sweet cream, drink cream every day. Half a glass of cream is a rather rich drink, but it can be made easy to digest by diluting it with seltzer.

Malt and cod liver oil are admirable fat producers. There are on the market one or two honest preparations of malt and cod liver oil which are not unpleasant to take. A tablespoonful in a glass of milk makes a valuable drink.

You should arrange to weigh yourself every day. If possible get a bathroom scale and always weigh in the morning as soon as you get out of bed. Whatever you weigh at night you will weigh from one and a half to two pounds less in the morning. If not convenient to weigh without your clothes on ,then be sure you weigh always with the same clothes.

"Break and beat raw eggs into the milk you take before retiring."

The Doctor Says

By John B Huber, A.M.M.D.

The Well Known Physician and Writer.

WHAT is the Weir Mitchell rest cure?—I. A. L.

It is designed especially for restoring the vitality of feeble or overworked people; of convalescents from such serious diseases as typhoid fever, pneumonia or malaria; and of chronic dyspeptics, hysterics and people having what is known as a "shoddy nervous system." The cure is a combination of isolation from sympathetic friends and relatives, four to six weeks of rest in bed, excessive or forced feeding, massage and electricity and above all a nurse in charge who knows her business and won't stand for any nonsense, especially from the last class of patients above mentioned.

MY child, five years old, has a swelling of the left elbow joint. I do not know how it began. There was no injury to the joint that I know of. The arm cannot be stretched out without great pain. The muscles seem wasted and the joint seems like a spindle. What can this be?—MRS. J. O'C.

A "white swelling" or a "cold abscess" of the elbow joint. This is a joint tuberculosis and the trouble is of the same nature as lung consumption, though much more curable. Only don't wait until the trouble extends to the lungs. The seashore, plenty of sunshine and fresh air, abundance of nourishing food (especially milk, eggs, cream) are essential to the cure. Good doctoring constantly is also absolutely essential. In most such cases the trouble can be cured without operation.

DO excessive brushing and combing cause the hair to fall out?—T. C. C.

On the contrary, by these means the growth of the hair is stimulated, the circulation of the blood in the scalp is improved and the dandruff (which is responsible for 70 per cent of loss of hair) is got rid of. Brushing removes many loose hairs, such as are bound to fall out anyway; but the place of those hairs is taken by new and more vigorous ones. It is the same way a horse's coat is kept thick and glossy and healthy—by constant use of the currycomb and the brush.

WHAT is the cause of styes and how can they be cured?—T. F.

Irritation of the eyelids by unclean fingers or germ-containing dust, eye strain or a generally "run down" condition is the cause. Sometimes a series of styes come on one after the other, showing the frequently infectious nature of the trouble. Glasses may be needed if an error of refraction is the cause of the stye. A teaspoonful of boracic acid in a pint of boiled water is a good eyewash to use. For the sub-standard condition which often causes styes a wholesome diet, the hygienic life and a tonic are what is needed.

I HAVE a swelling about the size of a pea on the back of my wrist. It is not painful and the skin is not discolored. After using the typewriter for a while it gives me a little discomfort. What can I do for this?—K. G.

You have a weeping sinew—a little sac in a sinew sheath containing a like substance. It is not a dangerous growth and won't get much larger. It can be made to disappear by considerable pressure with the thumb or by striking it sharply with a book. Thus is the sac broken, the contents escaping under the skin and becoming absorbed. A doctor will draw off the contents by means of a hypodermic needle, but if you let it alone you will probably wake up some morning and find it gone—ruptured of itself.

WHEN is it best to wean a child?—D. P. C.

Even if the mother is perfectly healthy and her milk is good the weaning should be by the end of the first year, often at the end of the eighth month. In hot weather wait for the cool of the Autumn. Don't wean an infant suddenly or when it is cutting teeth. Ordinarily at the eighth month a child should be taking some plain cow's milk with a starchy food, such as farina, for instance.

Science in the Home

By Prof. Lawrence Hodges

Head of the Citadel Laboratory of Physics.

WHAT does 12 mesh and 16 mesh screen mean, and which is better to keep out flies and mosquitoes? Is the black enameled iron wire as good as the galvanized or copper?—L. W. E.

Twelve mesh means there are twelve wires each way to the running inch of screen. This means 144 holes in a square inch. The sixteen mesh has 256 holes to the square inch. Of course, twelve mesh is all right for flies, but young mosquitoes can easily get through it. The best screen is the sixteen mesh. The galvanized is the most economical screen to buy, as it lasts three times as long as the enamel black wire. The copper is the most costly, but after a few months does not look as good as the galvanized.

WHY does artificial ice smell of ammonia when, I am told, the ice itself does not come anywhere near the ammonia pipes?—W. G. N.

Artificial ice is made by immersing a vessel of distilled water in brine which is cooled by pipes containing evaporating ammonia. Ammonia does leak to some extent through the joints, but, as you say, does not come into contact with the distilled water. The answer to your question is found in the fact that water will absorb ammonia vapor that is free in the air, so the ammonia that leaks through the joints and evaporates into the air is subsequently absorbed from the air by the free surface of the distilled water. When the distilled water freezes into ice the ammonia is caught, and the odor appears again when the ice melts.

HOW may I prevent my tungsten lamp filament from breaking from the jarring caused by people walking in the rooms above?—P. O. P.

Have the lamp cord looped and a small home-made spring inserted to take up the shock.

Economical Menus for the Week

THE accompanying menus may be of great assistance to the housewife in solving the problem of what to eat.

The meals suggested are planned with a view both to economy and to their healthful and appetizing qualities.

Pains have been taken to have each meal offer a well-balanced variety of the kinds of nourishment which science finds necessary to keep the body in a state of health.

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY
Breakfast	*Breakfast*	*Breakfast*
Grape Fruit	Stewed Apples	Cereal Cooked with Dates
Potato and Lamb Hash	Cereal with Cream	Sausage
Buckwheat Griddlecakes	Broiled Tomatoes	Creamed Potatoes
Maple Syrup	Potatoes au Gratin	Muffins Coffee
Coffee	Corn Muffins Coffee	*Lunch*
Lunch	*Lunch*	Finnan Haddie Cooked in Milk
Canned Corn Pudding	Molded Eggs with Pimentoes	Canned Pears
English Muffins, Toasted	Canned String Beans	Cookies Cocoa
Sliced Bananas Cocoa	Gingerbread Chocolate	*Dinner*
Dinner	*Dinner*	Boiled Ham
Lamb Broth with Vermicelli	Hamburg Roast, Tomato Sauce	Horseradish Sauce
Boston Baked Beans	Boiled Potatoes	Mashed Potatoes
Mashed Potatoes	Tomato and Pineapple Salad	Cucumbers French Dressing
Dandelion Salad	Cheese Fingers	Prune Souffle Whipped Cream
Rice with Apples and Meringues	Dutch Apple Cake Hard Sauce	Orange Cookies
Coffee	Coffee	Coffee

THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY
Breakfast	*Breakfast*	*Breakfast*	*Breakfast*
Stewed Peaches	Oranges	Boiled Rice Thin Cream	Oranges
Cereal with Milk	Scrambled Eggs	Finnan Haddie and Potato Hash	Sausage Apple Sauce
Broiled Ham Fried Eggs	Hashed Potatoes Popovers	Griddle Cakes	Creamed Potatoes
Crumpets Coffee	Coffee	Coffee	Rolls Coffee
Lunch	*Lunch*	*Lunch*	*Dinner*
Fried Oysters	Hot Cheese Sandwiches	Baked Beans with Chili Sauce	Fricassee of Fowl
Tomato Toast	Stewed Prunes	Johnny Cake	Hominy Croquettes
Ginger Cookies Chocolate	Gingerbread Chocolate	Baked Apples Gingerbread	Baked Squash Boiled Potatoes
Dinner	*Dinner*	Cocoa	Stuffed Tomatoes
Veal en Casserole	Tomato Bisque	*Dinner*	Cheese Balls
Fried Sweet Potatoes	Broiled Lamb Chops	Consomme	Moulds of Rice with Quince
Asparagus and Radish Salad	Pea Souffle	Tenderloin Cutlets	Preserve Coffee
Cheese Straws	Pimento and Olive Salad	Tomato Sauce	*Supper*
Chocolate Layer Cake	Cheese Crackers	Buttered Onions Beet Greens	Cheese and Pimento Salad
Canned Fruit	Cottage Pudding Cream Sauce	Cheese Relish	Yeast Rolls
Coffee	Coffee	Chocolate Pudding Coffee	Sponge Cake Tea

Making Housework Easier

By Mrs. Christine Frederick

The Distinguished Authority on Household Efficiency.

CAN you give me some suggestions for Sunday night supper? It is the maid's afternoon out and I like to serve supper as easily as possible.—MRS. D. C.

Here are three simple and attractive menus. If your family is small and you have no guests, you can serve the meal buffet fashion from a tray, which is usually a pleasant change from the usual formal table service. (1) Oyster and bacon toasted, on rolls; hot bouillon; pound cake; canned strawberries. (2) Sardine and pimento sandwiches; hot coffee; orange gelatine; fruit bars. (3) Devilled eggs; toasted water crackers and cream cheese; hot cocoa; preserved ginger.

DO you think there should be curtains at the kitchen windows? They seem to soil so quickly and frequent washing spoils good ones.—MRS. L. H. O.

I have seen many kitchens where curtains were not necessary because of the pleasant finish of the light enamel woodwork. I think as a rule, though, that curtains add to the cheerfulness of the room. There are good, washable fabrics for this purpose that cost little. For instance, one woman buys unbleached muslin at about 25 cents a yard, or a fine cheesecloth that costs about 15 or 18 cents a yard. She makes a deep hem and stencils some attractive little pattern in a light color on them, and they brighten up the room wonderfully. Another woman I know buys ordinary fishnet, double width. It makes up most attractively and needs no ironing.

JUST what are the advantages of fireless cookers?—MRS. L. P. F.

They save fuel, make it possible for you to give overnight cooking to cereals, beans or other foods that need long cooking, and enable you to use cheap cuts of meat and cook them in a savory way. There are many kinds of reliable fireless cookers on the market. There are also some combined gas-and-fireless and electric-and-fireless stoves which operate automatically and are very helpful, although higher priced than the simple fireless kind.

MY hands get so red after scrubbing soiled pots and pans. I hate it. Is there any pleasant way of doing this unpleasant job?—MRS. DeV.

Don't use washing soda, except in solution. Many women put a handful of soda into a pot before washing, and soda is too strong an alkali. That is what makes hands red. Two tablespoonfuls of soda are enough for a large tub of water. Make a solution, keep it in a jar and use a little at a time. Scrape the insides of your pots or pans with a wooden paddle beforehand, then scrub with a soft brush dusted with some fine powder.

IS there any way I can reduce the number of dishes I need to wash three times a day in our large family?—MRS. G. K.

Can you use paper dishes at luncheon, perhaps? Or, if you have or can purchase casseroles, you can cook and serve food in the same dish, adding to its attractiveness as well as saving dishes. I do not think, however, that you should wash dishes three times a day. If you will scrape and stack your dishes neatly and leave them until after the next meal, you will find that it takes less time to wash the dishes of two meals at once than after each meal.

YOU MIGHT TRY—

Manicuring Buttons.

IF PEARL buttons have become blurred looking, rub first with a little olive oil; then take some nail powder and apply as for the finger nails, letting it dry on for a moment. Polish with the buffer or a piece of chamois skin.

Coffee Grounds for Pin Cushions.

DRIED coffee grounds make an excellent filling for pincushions. They do not rust the needles and do not become too hard and compact.

Emery on Suede Shoes.

SPOTS on suede shoes can be removed by rubbing lightly with an emery board and then brushing.

Rice for Ink Stains.

WASH the stained article, using boiled rice instead of soap, and then rinse in clear water.

Sandpapering Your Hat.

A WHITE felt hat can be readily cleaned with a piece of fine sandpaper. If this is not available, mix cornmeal and salt together, using two-thirds of meal. Rub in thoroughly and allow to stand over night before brushing out.

Alcohol for Gloves.

IF THE odor of gasoline is objectionable, pure alcohol will be found equally as serviceable in cleaning white kid gloves.

For Polishing Silver.

NOTHING is better for polishing silver or glassware than an old piece of velvet. When this is used no water or polish is necessary.

Motor Car and Motor Boat Section of The China Press, Sunday, May 13, 1917

AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, MAY 13, 1917

AUTO SUPPLANTS HORSE IN PHILIPPINES ARMY

Motor Trucks Only To Be Used In Quartermaster's Department In Islands

With more than thirty more auto trucks of various makes to arrive on the transport Thomas, the motorisation of the quartermaster corps in the Philippines will have progressed to the point at which some 120 auto trucks will be in use in the department, with the result of releasing practically one thousand draft animals and with a greatly increased efficiency. Co-incident with the motorisation of the transportation has come the installation of the most complete auto repair shop in the far east, located at the Land Transportation corral in Passay, where every possible class of auto work is done, more than 100 skilled workers being employed.

Captain E. H. Gregory, Q. M. C., gave an idea of the work done during the past two years and the further improvements in view. Twenty trucks, besides a few touring cars, are in use at Camp John Hay, Baguio, with tremendously increased efficiency. Some fifty trucks are used in Manila, from half ton capacity to the great 15 ton coupled gear trucks often seen on the Manila streets, piled mountain high with hay or grain. Four trucks, which are to arrive on the Thomas are especially designed for work in hill districs, and are to be sent to Camp Overton, to supply the posts near Lake Lanao. More than a score of motorcycles are in use for messenger service, and have been found invaluable.

An interesting feature of the motorisation is the school for chauffeurs at the Pasay corral. Here a class of forty enlisted men, with especial aptitude for mechanics, are instructed in the construction and operation of all classes of autos, the course lasting three months. Generally, the student who has completed his course is sent to Camp John Hay to act as a helper on one of the Benguet trucks, the man he relieves taking his place as a full-fledged driver. The more experienced of the drivers receive the pay and allowances of a sergant in the Quartermaster corps, which is considerably more than line pay.

Correct Towing Methods

Not all of us have been unfortunate enough to be stalled by the wayside to wait the coming of some kindhearted driver or a garageman's towing car, but it may befall the fortunate ones some day. The average motorist who does not carry a tow line nor a makeshift of some sort may be injuring himself, for the carrying of the line does not necessarily mean that it should be used for others. You may require it when the passing driver has none in his tool box. All owners should carry either a specially made tow line of rope or cable or sufficient chain or rope to make an improvised line.

There is a right and wrong way of connecting the pulling car with the disabled one. The frame should be the part to which the line is attached, and it always is best to pull evenly from both sides. This can be done in the ideal manner by forming an X-shaped connection between the cars. This connection is made up of two lines running through a ring. The ends of the lines are attached to the frame ends of each car. This will not only cause even pulling on the straightaway, but will facilitate making turns. If you should have to attach the line to the front axle, but this is not advised, attach lines as near to the ends as possible. If it is not possible, owing to construction, to attach to the frame of the towing car, the line should be applied as near as possible to the axle ends. If only one short line is at hand, attach it to one end of the axle of the towing car and to the frame of the towed one.

Collected Thousands By Burning Insured Autos

New York—Just how the automobile insurance frauds, which were committed in Brooklyn some time ago and which attracted wide attention because they represented a new adaptation of the crime of arson, were planned and executed, is told in a report of Robert McCormick, counsel, to the Committee on Automobile Frauds of the Eastern Underwriters' Conference. The convictions that have been obtained as the result of frauds unearthed now number sixteen.

Mr. McCormick's report shows that Max J. Wolf, who died last June, was the leading spirit in the frauds thus far uncovered. He did "business" under the guise of an automobile agency, and investigation developed the fact that approximately $175,000 had been collected from insurance companies by him and his associates as the result of fraudulent automobile losses. Mr. McCormick describes the methods followed by the gang as follows:

"In many cases, Wolf would get in touch with a prospective purchaser and simply say to him, 'Get your old car insured at the original purchase price; burn it up, and I will sell you a new car.' The prospective purchaser in many cases would do this, and in other instances would turn his car over to Wolf and let him do the job in his name. Wolf had three expert firebugs in his employ, who with himself, formed a very efficient machine for such a purpose. His assistants were Frederick G. Strobel, William Stark, and Walter Shirpinsky. These men were extremely shrewd in their methods, for they would not burn a car up immediately after it had been insured, but would wait a considerable length of time, in many cases until the policy had nearly expired.

"Then they would tow the car out to some lonely place on Long Island, or, if it was in runing condition, they would run it by its own power. On these trips they carried ten or fifteen gallons of gasoline to spread over the cars and burn them. As a rule, either Wolf, Strobel, or Stark would be on hand to see that the fire was properly conducted.

"These firebugs always had the future in mind, for in every instance they had the party owning the car or his representative present, and after the fire was started, Strobel, Stark or Wolf or Shirpinsky would leave him, if possible before anyone noticed their presence, and drive away, leaving the owner of the car or his representative to watch it. They would thereafter return to the scene of the fire and feign surprise at seeing a car burning up on the road. They would not disclose their acquaintanceship with the culprits, but in a supposedly humane spirit would take the occupants back to town. Even the farmers in the territory in which these fires were made looked with suspicious eye on them at the time, and if any inquiry were made by the investigator or the adjuster, enough could have been learned, even among them, to decline payment in every case.

"All of these fires, collisions, &c., with a few exceptions, took place out on Long Island where no particular investigation is made by the Fire Department or the police. None of these fires was in New York County. So we had the question of jurisdiction to combat at the start, for it is readily understood that such matters can be handled to far greater advantage in New York County than in Kings or the outlying counties on Long Island, for we have facilities here and this is the home county. I satisfied myself as to the jurisdiction of New York County, for the drafts in nearly every instance were paid by the companies in New York and paid out of New York banks. Then, too, the proofs of loss were presented to the home offices of the different companies in New York, and it was, after all, the people of New York who were outraged.

"All of the sixteen men indicted have been convicted, and those tried, after conviction, have made confessions which more than justify the prosecution. Therefore, no appeals are pending as the result of this investigation, and there can be no so-called 'come back'—libel suit or anything of that sort—against the companies, and you may rest content that no injustice has been done, morally or legally. There are several persons whose names have been frequently mentioned in this investigation, who, I am morally certain, are as guilty as those indicted and convicted and it may well be that in the further investigation we will be able to secure the necessary evidence, and there are a larger number of others, who while not perhaps technically guilty of larceny, might well be charged with criminal negligence."

A Motoring Rock-a-by-Baby

A simple device has been arranged whereby the baby can join in the outing trips and have the same comfort as when lying in its own little bed at home. This device is really a tiny hammock which takes only a short time to attach to the automobile, after which it need not be taken off, but when not in use can be folded and turned back out of the way.

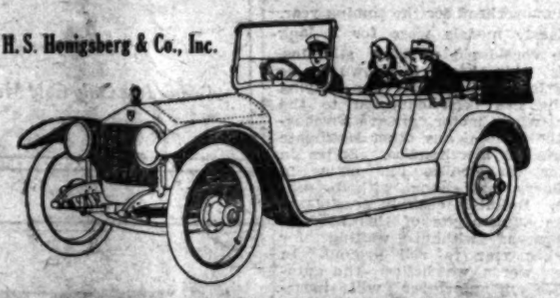
No bolts or fasteners need be driven into the car. A clasp on the framework of the cradle hooks over the robe rail and locks. Straps connecting with the other corners of the hammock extend to the sides of the car and snap into small buckles already on the car. It is only a moment's work to unfasten these straps and fold the little crib into a neat bundle on the rail.

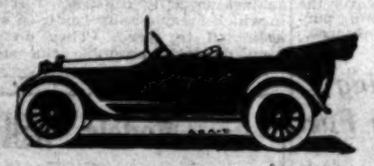
The canvas can be arranged to keep the wind and sun from the baby or protect it from the dust. The Hilton baby hammock was designed by Mr. Hilton, of Seattle, Washington, for his small son.

The ROAMER
America's Smartest Car

THE luxury and distinction of a foreign car. Completely equipped and affording you your choice of body color, upholstery and top material.

H. S. Honigsberg & Co., Inc.





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A
Large Number of
NEW AND SECOND-HAND CARS
at prices to suit everybody.
LANDAULETTES, LIMOUSINES, ROADSTERS,
TOURING CARS, 2, 4, 6 AND 8 CYLINDERS
of well-known
French, British and American makes.
TRIAL TRIPS MAY BE ARRANGED BY APPOINTMENT.
AUTO CASTLE 228, Avenue Joffre
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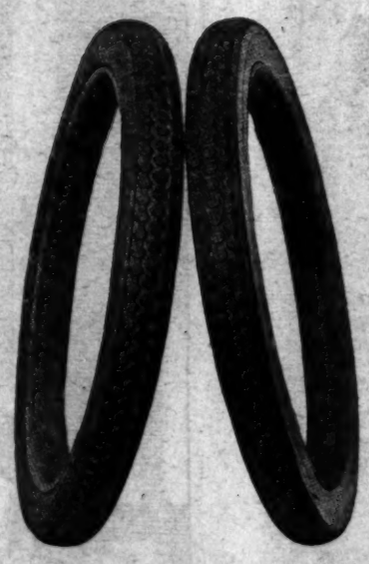
FISK
"RED TOP"
NON-SKID
TYRES



The "Red Top" is proof against skidding and side-slipping, and the heavy, tough tread makes for liberal mileage and endurance.

The "Red Top" is the result of more than 16 years' experience in building quality tyres only, and all that it means in the way of a perfect product.

THE SMARTEST, MOST ATTRACTIVE AND EFFICIENT TYRE EVER MADE.

We have just received a new, big shipment of these handsome, stylish tyres with red tops. This extra value of fine appearance, coupled with most miles per dollar, is winning new Fisk Tyre-users daily.

Let us equip your Car.
SOLE AGENTS:
THE STAR GARAGE CO.,
125 Bubbling Well Road
Telephone West 197.

"CHANDLER"
The Best Six-Cylinder Car in the World Regardless of Price.

The dominant feature of the Chandler-Six is its motor. But it is not simply a motor with a car built around it.

The point that impresses buyers is the complete harmony of every detail of construction—the perfect unity of the whole car. The fine motor is matched by an equally fine chassis.

The axles, the frame, the springs, the transmission, the stearing gear and the other important details of construction yield to no suggestion for betterment. The body in quality, design and finish is a supremely fine body. The magneto, the upholstery, the top, the wind shield, are all selected on the basis of quality, and not simply by quality of a part, but the quality of the whole.

All the latest features in automobile construction.

SEVEN-PASSENGER TOURING CAR

SOLE AGENTS:
THE STAR GARAGE CO.,
125, Bubbling Well Road
For demonstrations, 'phone West 197

ARMORED KING CAR USED BY MARINES

Helps Corps To Recruit Men As A Sort of Traveling Station

New York, April 12.—Determined to recruit the United States Marine Corps to full war strength as speedily as possible, the Government is adopting unusual methods to interest young men in the service. During the coming week the recruiting service will invade Automobile Row with a full corps of recruiting officers and a fully-equipped armored car of the latest type in charge of marines under orders from Camp Biddle.

This car is the special King model which recently passed all Government tests and was accepted for active service with the Marine Corps. It will be driven over the roads from Philadelphia tomorrow and the marines in charge will first report to Capt. Evans, recruiting officer for the Marine Corps in East Twenty-third Street. At recruiting headquarters the car crew will be joined by special recruiting officers and then be driven to the showroom of the King Car Corporation at Broadway and Fifty-second Street, where men will be recruited for the service all day Tuesday and Wednesday. On these two days recruits will be enrolled between 8 a.m. and 9 p.m. for service in the Marine Corps, which includes among other things an armored car detail.

Capt. Evans is enthusiastic over the use of the car here for recruiting purposes and looks for splendid returns.

Molasses Now Being Used As Motor Fuel

There has been organised in Natal, South Africa, a company under the title of South African Natalite Motor Spirit Company, says a consular report. It has a capital of £75,000, or $375,000, and it is expected to build a complete plant, including all the necessary buildings required to make in the aggregate 2,000,000 gallons of natalite per annum, and to do this at the rate of 6,000 gallons per day. The recently rising prices of gasoline are doubtless what have led to these efforts to make a distillate at a sufficiently low cost to become a direct competitor of gasoline.

Experiments were made in Natal with a twenty-two-horse-power car, weighing some 3,600 pounds. The car was tested over several routes, the total distance covered being slightly more than 500 miles. The roads were said to have been heavy during two days and fine during the rest of the time. In this case the amount of this new motor fluid or spirit was 30.59 gallons, or an average of 16.4 miles per gallon, or 26.2 ton-miles per gallon. The engine on all occasions started easily, whether cold or warm. The value caps and valve heads were found to be very clean after the trial. The rest of the engine was not dismantled.

Hudson Adopts New Race Policy

"Hudson's fleet of Super-Six racers virtually will run 'from back scratch' in all the important events this year," is the pronouncement from the Hudson office.

The handicap is self-imposed. In order to satisfy Hudson aims, all of the cars it enters in any of the great races must finish.

When one considers the comparatively small percentage of racers in the big speed events which finish at all, it is at once apparent that the Hudson has assumed almost an impossible impost.

But in winning all worth-while records last year the Hudson was never extended to the limit of its endurance. There always remained a big reserve of power and endurance that was never required even in those terrific tests.

This year therefore the Super-Six will be put to the ultimate test. Long distance races at frightful speed will be required of the cars—and all must finish to satisfy Hudson. An honest exposition of these qualities of endurance and power demands that the race cars adhere closely to Super-Six stock structure. This has been done. The principal change is in shortening the chassis. The Super-Six racers will be pitted against specially constructed freaks in which every quality has been subordinated to speed. They do not even distantly resemble the stock cars of the names they bear. Therefore their performance signifies nothing of what can be expected of their stock car. In the course of a year of ordinary car usage, one of these cars would consume thousands of dollars in fuel.

But the qualities which the Super-Six racers will demonstrate in these speed events are the same that the purchaser of a Super-Six stock car gets. That is why the Hudson did not radically depart from stock car structure in building its racers.

The Hudson does not expect to take first place in all or even a few of these races. But it does expect the Super-Six to maintain a high average speed—always among the leaders—and always to finish.

That undertaking is so broad that to be perfectly honest it must be qualified. Hudson knows the Super-Six, and knows it is capable of enduring the most terrific trials of speed and endurance, and always to finish. But there are the chances of the track, over which no amount of scientific building has control. Some track catastrophe, spraddling across the course of a fast-flying Super-Six, may involve it also. Bar those chances all Hudsons will finish. The makers are confident of that because they know the Hudson cars. And Hudson owners everywhere are confident of it because they know the Hudson Super-Six, also.

Models Will be More Stable

The head of one of the large automobile factories in the United States contributes the following article on the tendency toward greater stability of design in automobiles:

Why change?

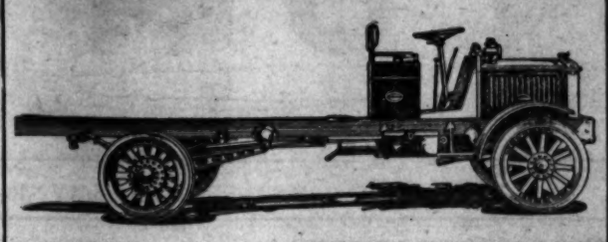
Briefly, that is the attitude of the majority of reputable concerns in the automobile industry, toward the policy of yearly changes of models. To date the history of the automobile business has been a constant struggle for perfection. We endeavored first of all to produce mechanical efficiency. When that was obtained in some degree our attention was next turned to beautifying the car's exterior. The process of refinement has gone on until there are practically no radical changes necessary in the present day automobile.

The disadvantages of changing models simply for the purpose of bringing out a new car each year are manifest even to the man with no knowledge of manufacturing. On the other hand a revolution in the attitude of the public toward certain types of motors might necessitate an entire change in the maker's plans.

In deciding to eliminate yearly changes of model we are merely following the dictates of good business. Costly experimental work, expensive new dies and patterns, and other features attending the production of a new model will not be included in our overhead for the coming year.

Yearly models were for a long time considered a sales stimulus. Today this theory is known to be fallacious. I believe the buying public has been educated to the point where motor cars are purchased the same as any other legitimate article of merchandise. Styles in motor car bodies, like styles in millinery, may change with the seasons. But it is entirely possible to make adjustments of this kind in midseason, without waiting for another year to roll around. In other words we believe the automobile manufacturer will incorporate refinements from time to time, without confusing the public with an interminable line of new models. This policy will result in twofold satisfaction. The car purchaser will know he is receiving the latest thing in cars, whether he buys in June or December. And the manufacturer will benefit because it will balance his selling season and enable him to turn out cars at an even pace throughout the twelve months of the year.

FEDERAL LORRIES



Powerful!

Every FEDERAL lorry has plenty of reserve power to handle the hardest haulage problem. No expense has been spared to make the FEDERAL the best built motor truck.

FEDERALS are built in a factory that specializes in the manufacture of lorries. Years of experience and thousands of satisfied owners have made the FEDERAL the standard the world over.

You will recognize the value of FEDERALS after they have given you evidence of their strength.

FEDERALS are built in five capacities—1 ton, 1½ ton, 2 ton, 3½ ton, and 5 ton—worm drive exclusively.

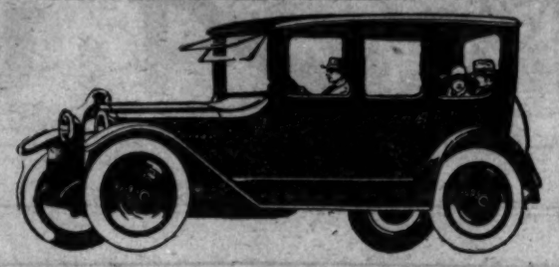
FEDERAL MOTOR TRUCK COMPANY

A Company of great financial strength and stability.

DETROIT, MICHIGAN U. S. A.

Export Department
18 Broadway New York City, U. S. A.
Cable Address: Lockwood, New York

Awarded the Only Gold Medal at the Panama-Pacific Exposition.



The World's Viewpoint on the Hupmobile

BECAUSE motor car buyers have learned keenly to judge value, the world-wide approval of the Hupmobile is both interesting and important.

The car that wins everywhere the high favor accorded to the Hupmobile must be the best in its class—and the Hupmobile is that.

It must be comfortable to the point of luxury—and the Hupmobile is that also.

It must afford the maximum in roominess, convenience and easy riding—as the Hupmobile does.

It must be fast in the getaway, flexible and easily handled, powerful for speed and for the hills and heavy roads, silent and smooth-running.

And the Hupmobile is all these to an unusual degree.

Last, it must be economical to run and to keep—and Hupmobile reputation on that score is flawless.

Any Hupmobile dealer is ready to submit the car to any reasonable demonstration you may require to convince you—as thousands already know—that it outpoints any car in its class.

Brief Hupmobile Specifications

Hupmobile Models: 5-seater, 7-seater, 2-seater sedan, and 5-seater and 2-seater with detachable winter tops. Motor: Four-cylinder, 95 m/m bore, 140 m/m stroke (3¾" x 5½"). Transmission: Three forward speeds and reverse; multiple disc clutch. Rear axle floating type, spiral bevel gear. Cam shaft and crank shaft bearings bronze shell, babbitt lined. Long wheel base 118" on 2 and 5-seater, 134" on 7-seater). Tyres 875 x 105 m/m or 34" x 4" on 2 and 5-seater, 920 x 120 m/m or 35" x 4½" on 7-seater. Electric starting and lighting; ventilating, rain vision screen; one-man hood; quick-acting side curtains; door curtain carriers; deep upholstery; speedometer; ammeter; robe rail, foot rail and carpet in tonneau; non-skid tyres on rear; five demountable rims; tyre carrier, pump, jack and full set of tools. Magneto ignition, wire wheels, special colours, khaki hood and seat covers at small additional cost over list price of car.

Hupp Motor-Car Corporation, Detroit, Michigan, U. S. A.
Dealers for all China, except Peking Province:

THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.
2a Jinkee Road, Shanghai
DISTRIBUTORS

To Those Interested in Automobiles

You show good judgment in interesting yourself in a Chevrolet. It proves you want to enjoy motoring with the minimum expense.

For here is a car that will meet with your approval in every way possible.

It will do anything that any other automobile will do and it will do it at less expense.

Just what do you demand of a motor car?

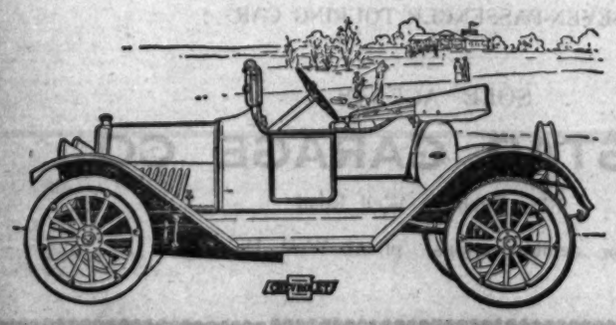
First of all, you want mechanical dependability. You want a car that you can depend on. You want to feel sure of it. The Chevrolet is such a car. It has made good with nearly a hundred thousand owners.

And do not lose sight of the Chevrolet valve-in-head motor. This is the ideal power plant, insuring the maximum power.

Next to mechanical dependability, you want a car you will be proud of—a good looking car, a car with which the maker has taken great pains. The Chevrolet is such a car.

You are interested, too, in the expense. You want a car that does not eat up gasoline quickly. It is a common thing for the Chevrolet to make twenty-seven miles on a gallon of gasoline. Your upkeep is therefore very small. Owning a Chevrolet is never a burden. Our records prove this claim. Only recently we were advised by an owner of having travelled over thirty thousand miles with repairs amounting to $2.11.

These points mean much to you and it is for these very reasons that the Chevrolet is worthy of the closest investigation on your part. We shall be pleased to arrange a demonstration on request.



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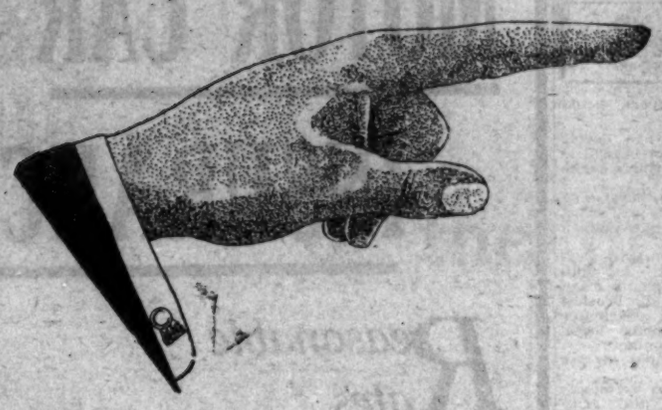
"THE HIDDEN HAND."

Mechanic: The wheels aren't running parallel, sir! They're half-an-inch out of truth.

Dunlop: Misalignment, you know, is, so to speak, "The Hidden Hand." Nothing causes so much mischief with tyres, and the average motorist can't locate the trouble till the mischief's done.

Users of Dunlop—or any other—tyres can have the alignment of their wheels tested free of charge at any of the Company's Depots.

DUNLOP RUBBER CO., LTD.,
FOUNDERS OF THE PNEUMATIC TYRE INDUSTRY,
20 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai
Phone 2248 Cables: Pneumatic.



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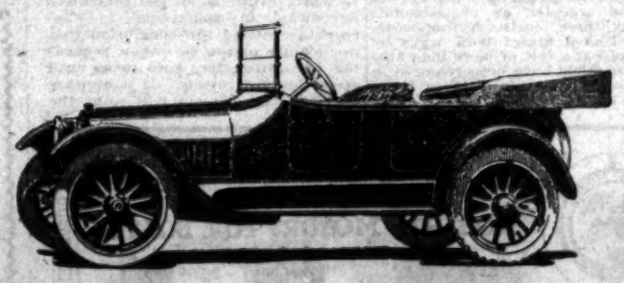
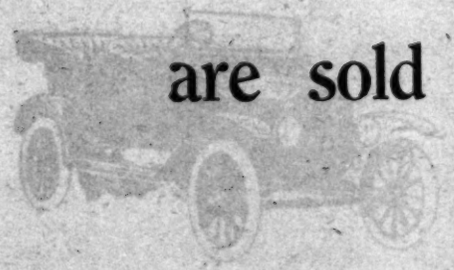
BUICK

THE ECONOMICAL GASOLINE
CONSUMPTION CAR



30 more Buicks are due here by s. s. Chicago Maru on the 23rd instant.

8 EIGHT 8



are sold to arrive, and there's likely to be a rush for the remaining 22.

If you're thinking of buying one, far better put your name down <u>now.</u>

H. S. HONIGSBERG & CO., Inc.

TELEPHONE WEST 1234.

While other people <u>talk</u> quality we <u>guarantee</u> it!

'BATTLESHIP' FROM CADILLAC COMPANY CRUISES IN SOUTH

There have been battleships and battleships built on automobile chassis for motor parades; but it remained for the Cadillac dealer at Dallas, Texas, to turn out a 40 foot craft, with funnel belching smoke, guns actually firing, and the whole ablaze with 2,000 electric lights.

Dallas recently had a style show; and the Munger Automobile Company decided to do something out of the ordinary. Using a Cadillac eight chassis as a foundation, a replica of the battleship Texas was erected. It was a little more than 40 feet long, weighed more than 9,000 pounds and required 29 storage batteries to furnish current for its 2,000 incandescent bulbs.

As a matter of course, the judges of the illuminated parade awarded first prize to the "Cadillac," that being the name of the battleship.

A single chassis was used, and four men were required below decks to operate the various apparatus. Dashing waves were very realistically painted on the sides of the ship, and when it "steamed" along the streets the effect was very realistic. The two guns in the forward turret were arranged that they could be fired, and kept up their salutes throughout the parade. By using crude oil in a blow torch, smoke was caused to pour from the funnel.

The battleship was a replica of the great craft of the sea. It had turrets, guns, a bridge, three searchlights, two basket masts, and so on. At the forward end was a reproduction of the U. S. Union Jack, the background painted blue, with 48 blue electric bulbs. Just all of the second mast was a large American flag with something like 700 electric lights. The "ship" carried small boats and two complete motor boats swung on davits.

To all appearances the "ship" was manned only by three figures on the bridge—little boys dressed as sailors—but below-decks were the four men referred to above.

After the style show at Dallas the "ship" sailed overland to Fort Worth for the Fat Stock show, and there created as much enthusiasm as it did in Dallas, literally "shooting up" the town on the last night of the show.

10,000 Tour In Maxwell

How much money for operating upkeep need the automobile owner expect to invest in running his car after he has bought it?

In an effort to be of definite aid to thousands of men and women who are balancing the question against their check books, Milton J. and Mrs. Miriam Thayer Seeley, the latter a professor in the Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Ore, have completed a double transcontinental automobile drive, involving 9,700 miles, and have just put together what is believed to be the most enlightening and complete table of authoritative statistics ever assembled on the costs of motoring in the United States.

Driving a Maxwell touring car, the Oregon fact hunters travelled from the Pacific Coast, in Oregon, to Boston, Mass., and then returned to the Pacific, over a different route. The total of their expenses, this including not only the car's upkeep in gasoline, oil and repairs, but the cost of food in camping out, was surprising—$275.47.

The salient point in an analysis of this table, which shows car repair costs of $3.50 for the run East and $10.50 for the 5,200 miles back to the coast, and the factor in motoring that the buyer tries hardest to put his finger on, is that in the 10,000 miles, which constitute a good season's mileage for most drivers, it is shown that the Maxwell owner can expect to keep his car in repair for approximately $1 a month, the total cost for car repairs having been only $14. The long trip likewise upheld the Maxwell's reputation for upward of twenty miles on a gallon of gasoline in daily service, it is shown, while the expenditures for lubricant prove that the car goes approximately 150 miles to the quart of cylinder oil.

Indicative of the spread of the motor car's usefulness, the table also makes plain the revelation that the automobile no longer is a luxury, but is to be accepted as an economic necessity, these tourists having crossed the United States both ways by automobile at a cost of more than $100 less than would have been required in fare alone had the distance been covered by rail.

American Auto Races Off Because Of War

New York, April 12.—On account of the war situation the Indianapolis Speedway management called off the entire racing program for the season, and the track plant was offered to the Government as an aviation field or for any other purpose desired. Formal announcement is made of the withdrawal of the Decoration Day 500-mile race which was scheduled for Indianapolis May 30. James A. Allison, manager of the Speedway, said that he believed in amateur sports when the country was in a state of war, but not in professional sports, hence the decision to call everything off for this year.

The management of the Cincinnati and of the Chicago Speedway have also held up plans for Decoration Day races until after Congress meets. In regard to this action the following notice was sent out:

"Messrs. David F. Reid, President of the Chicago Speedway, and H. S. Leyman, President of the Cincinnati Speedway, in conference in Cincinnati, reached the conclusion that no definite action be taken regarding Decoration Day auto races until after Congress meets. If it appears that the Government will want the racing drivers for aviation schools or aviation fields in any capacity, or will want the speedway property for any purpose whatever, then the speedway management will lend all the assistance and encouragement of the enrollment of drivers and mechanicians for any service."

Increased Auto Sales In Canada

In spite of the war, Canadian farmers spent $2,000,000 more for automobiles last year than during the preceding year. "The war crop of wheat gave Canadian farmers a large profit, and many of them put some of their gains into new cars.

Here Is Important Trouble, Rule

Following is general information for auto owners regarding engine "trouble." Remember this one point—to keep a gas engine running, cooling and lubrication are needed. Cut this out and paste in your car:

1. Gasoline—Is tank full? Are pipes clean? Is carburetor clean? If carburetor needs adjusting, do it, otherwise leave it alone. Does manifold leak?

2. Compression—To test: Open all petcocks except the one on cylinder to be tested; crank engine, noticing how strong the compression is in each cylinder.

3. Ignition—A. Test for a spark by taking the wire off any plug; hold wire about 1-8 inch from plug; crank engine with switch on. Spark should jump to plug.

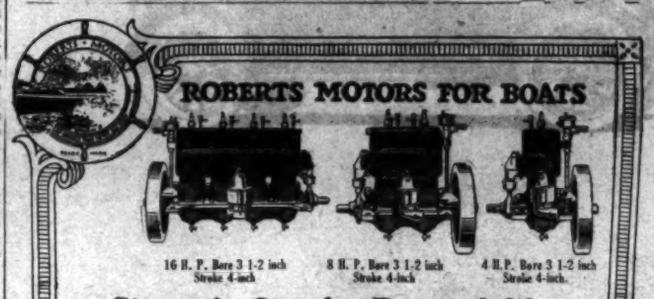
B. Are the batteries run down? Does the vibrator (if any) buzz? Is timer clean? Do timer points make good contact?

C. Are any wires loose, burst, wet, broken or short circuited? Are spark plugs clean and are points 1-50 inch apart?

D. Does Magneto armature revolve? Is safety spark plug gap clean? Are interrupter points clean and adjusted right? Do all brushes make good contact? Is distributor clean? Is distributor motor loose, broken, or making poor contact?

E. Check magneto wires as per "C."

Note—Loose wires and terminals and neglected batteries, also dirty gasoline, cause much trouble.



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2-Cycle—Working steadily all over the world for all purposes. *Roberts Marine Standard Type 4-16 h.p. Slow speed, heavy duty type, 8 h.p.* Roberts Famous Aeroplane and Racing Motors. We are open for dealers for this territory; will be glad to furnish specifications and terms.

ROBERTS MOTORS

1600 Roberts Bldg. *Export Department* Sandusky, Ohio, U.S.A.

Cable Address: "ROMOCO"

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Motor-Cycles

A shipment of
1917 models has arrived

SOLE AGENTS AND DISTRIBUTORS
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THE EASTERN GARAGE.

Telephone 1159. 4 Soochow Road.

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Reasonable Rates

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200 Claims already paid in Shanghai to the complete satisfaction of Car Owners.

Prospectus from
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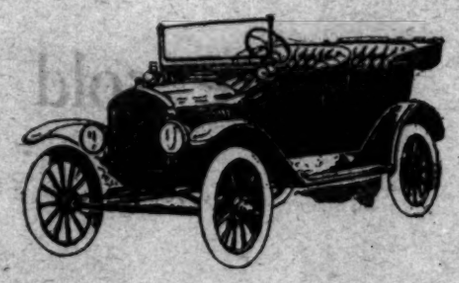
Excess Insurance Co., Ltd.,
Whose Assets Exceed £720,000.

You've seen them in the streets!
WHAT?
Everybody's buying them now!
WHAT?



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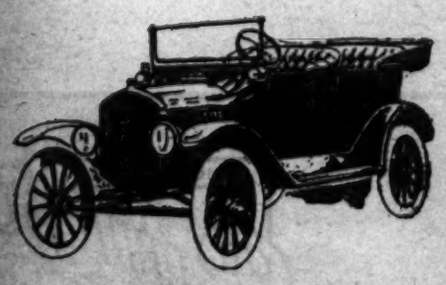
1917 Streamline Model, at

Tls. 875

with regular standard equipment, ready for the road, and with Ford standard factory guarantee.



A new shipment is arriving in a few days. Come in tomorrow and inspect this fine model; we shall be pleased to demonstrate it. We maintain a full supply of FORD PARTS, and our service station is always at your command.

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Take Advantage

of the present high rate of exchange

and buy one of the

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Touring Cars

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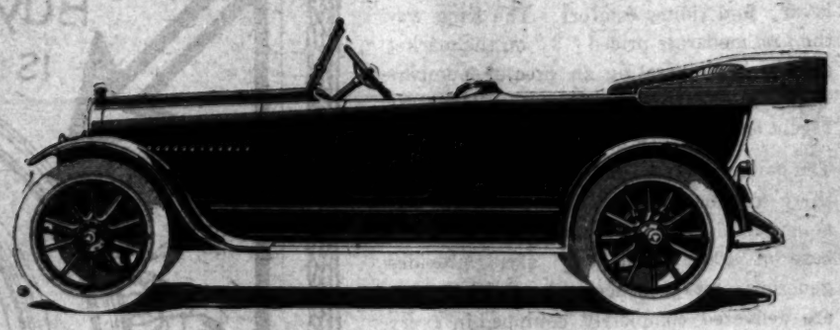


A first-class car at a price within the reach of all

Phone us for a demonstration

THE EASTERN GARAGE

Telephone No. 1159.

4 Soochow Road.

An Industry Within An Industry

Making The Buick Top Is A Factory Alone Rather Than A Department — From Step To Step In The Fascinating Process

The production of automobile tops calls for a combination of high-grade upholstering and accurate tailoring. To produce over one hundred thousand of them yearly requires a system that not only economises all the available working space but keeps the production moving steadily from one stage to another without a break. To produce tops containing fine material and workmanship at a low cost demands that intelligent care be given to every manufacturing detail to see that it is performed with the smallest number of operations and in the shortest possible time. To this end, the Buick top department is equipped in the most modern manner, both in the way of manufacturing system and up-to-the-minute mechanical devices.

It is one of the most interesting places in this highly interesting factory. We start on the top floor of the big building and note that there are two distinct streams of activity. The first starts at the front of the building and the other at the rear, meeting in the center, where the tops are completed and slid down the long chute to the waiting trucks.

The result of this system is to entirely separate the operations, thereby effecting a big saving in time. It is plain that the work on the cloth materials can be done quicker, better and cheaper if it is handled all at once and by itself, and of course the same thing applies to the wooden and metal parts. Therefore, the stream coming from the front of the building consists of all parts made of cloth that require cutting and sewing, from the top "decks" to the dust covers. The stream from the rear of the building takes in the top bows, the bow sockets, the windshield brackets and everything pertaining to the framework of the top. When these two streams meet in the center for assembly, the work is completed in a very short time.

At the front end there is a stockroom containing material for four days' production. This room is always kept full, the supplies being drawn from the big warehouse, containing immense quantities of all materials entering into top construction. Floor trucks are used to carry the cloth materials to the cutting tables. These cutting tables are 32 feet in length, and material for 104 tops is laid out and cut at the same time. For example, 52 thicknesses of mohair cloth twice the length of the top are laid out on these tables for the upper part of the top, technically known as the "deck." On this cloth is laid the pattern, the cloth being firmly held together, and the pattern marked out. Then the cutter, with an electric knife that operates up and down in guides at a high rate of speed, carefully and rapidly cuts through the 52 thicknesses, accurately following every twist and curve in the pattern. He works between two tables, and while he is cutting one set of pieces another set is being laid out and marked on the table back of him. As soon as the cutter has finished, the pieces are removed to racks mounted on wheels, carefully inspected and distributed among the girls at the power sewing machines. This same system is followed out on all other cloth parts of the top, including the sides, or "quarters," the side curtains, back curtains and dust covers.

If we step to the cutting tables to examine the cloth material, it will be noted that only the highest quality is employed in every part. The mohair is carefully selected not only for its ability to keep out the weather, but also for its appearance. The same is true of the side curtain material. The color is uniform and pleasing throughout and the texture is such as to insure smooth fitting and good lasting qualities.

The long rows of whirring sewing machines are systematically arranged, those operating on side curtains, for example, being in one section, top deck machines in another, and so on, each machine being accurately set for the particular work it has to do. The girls operating these machines are wonderfully expert and guide the heavy fabric through them with incredible speed and accuracy. The machines themselves are well worthy of notice. They are designed for this particular work, of course. The machine that makes the spanners is an example. A spanner is a strip of cloth about an inch in width that helps to support the top deck and keep it from sagging. It is neatly hemmed on both edges. The cloth comes to the machines cut to the proper width, is passed flat into the sewing machine and comes out with the hems folded over, the stitching done and all ready for use. There are two sets of needles on this machine, both operating at once, one on either edge of the spanner, and drawing their thread from four big spools.

Each needle on these swiftly operating machines takes 2,574 stitches every minute, or a total of 5,148 stitches per minute for the machine. The fabric feeds so rapidly into the sewing machines that it seems almost impossible that the work could be so neatly and accurately done. But the finished product speaks for itself and it has to be up to the rigid Buick standards in every particular before it can pass the eagle-eyed inspectors.

The progress of the fabric down this long line of sewing machines is one of rapid assembly. As soon as one part is individually completed it is passed on to the next machine, where the next part is completed. The two are then sewed together, except in those cases where the part is complete in itself. The celluloid or pyrolene windows are sewed into the side and back curtains, and as fast as the operators are through with them the finished pieces are taken to the finished stockroom on trucks. Here they are again inspected and put together in sets for the top builders.

This method of handling saves considerable time when the work of building the tops is started on the "bucks." The parts go to the top builders in an orderly manner, so that all unnecessary sorting of parts and looking around to find the one the top makers need next is done away with. They have everything before them and the work progresses without a hitch.

Walking to the far end of the building, we see the start of the second stage of top making. Here there is another stockroom, filled with sockets, bows and small parts and here again we are impressed with Buick efficiency. In spite of the tremendous amount of work that is done in this department each day, everything is conducted in the most orderly manner. There is a rapid and accurate method of doing each class of work, and as in the division we first visited, the different operations follow each other in progressive order. The first step is drilling the sockets for the fasteners and rivets. This is done with an electric drill. The bows come to this department already bent, beveled and planed to prevent chafing the top fabric when on the car. But it is necessary to put them through the bow machine before fitting them to the sockets. This machine is fitted with revolving wood cutters, that operate on all sides of the bow at once, tapering them off. The operator takes a bow, places one end in the machine and with three deft motions trims it smoothly down so it will fit neatly and tightly into the socket. The same operation is then repeated for the other end. Then together with the drilled sockets, they are passed on to the assemblers, who accurately fit the two together over perfectly made forms. After being securely fastened the next man slips the tubular cloth bow covers over them and tacks them in place. This still further guards against chafing the top deck. Then the patent curtain fasteners are put on, as well as the curtain hangers and windshield brackets.

We now follow the bow assemblies in to meet the current coming from the front of the building. All the cloth parts and padding are waiting in this eddy for the upcoming stream of bows and sockets. Large adjustable forms, or bucks, are located at this point and are presided over by the top builders. The bucks used by the Buick in building tops are of a type that is not in general use. They are adjustable and arranged so that in a few minutes they may be changed to make proper form over which roadster instead of touring or a different style of top can be made. First the bows and sockets are fitted in place on the bucks, then the spanners are tacked on and the top rapidly begins to take form. Now the padding is firmly tacked in place to give the top a rounded, pleasing appearance when raised. The deck and quarters are then put on the back curtain, and side curtains fitted in, and the Buick top, smooth and perfect from every angle, is finished. And now comes the final inspection. The top is scrutinised for defects of any and all kinds and as soon as the final operation is checked the top boot is put on and the complete top assembly slides by gravity down a chute into the hands of the truckmen below. This chute saves a lot of handling and is responsible for much of the efficiency of the department.

It will thus be seen that Buick tops are built with two main objects constantly in mind. The first is to build tops that will in every way conform to the quality standards that have been set for Buick cars, as respects appearance and serviceability.

The second object is to reduce the cost as much as possible in the factory, by the use of modern equipment and a well-organised manufacturing system, without in any way interfering with the quality of the finished product. The tops could be built cheaper and it could be done in such a way that the casual observer would not be able to detect the difference; but after the car had been in service for a time it would crop out.

Under the Buick method of top building, absolute accuracy is assured. Each top is so carefully fitted on the bucks that it is ready to attach to the body without the slightest alteration.

Unusual consideration has been shown for the women employes. Their division is practically separated from the others. The room is well ventilated and flooded with sunlight.

The Buick Motor Company is fortunate in being well taken care of by top material contracts, particularly in the case of mohair. Most of this raw material formerly came from abroad, but very little is being imported now and it has become exceedingly scare. Considerable effort has been made to meet this scarcity by raising angora goats in this country, but the demand is still far greater than the supply. Foreign countries formely supplied three-quarters of the mohair yarn used in making top material; this is no longer available. The United States is now producing about one-third the quantity needed. The price of mohair has of course increased materially, as have most other materials used in the manufacture of automobiles, and it is only by constant effort to reduce manufacturing cost that the Buick Motor Company is able to continue marketing its cars at the present prices. The top department is a typical example of how they have gone about this reduction.

Eleven hundred and ninety-five miles of cloth material a yard wide is used yearly in making Buick tops—enough to lay a continuous carpet a yard wide from New York to New Orleans.

Fifty-four thousand nine hundred miles of thread is used each year in sewing Buick tops. If it were placed on a mammoth spool and attached to a locomotive running forty miles per hour, the locomotive would have to run unceasingly for fifty-seven days to unwind it, and cover a distance of more than twice around the earth.

Buick top bows are two inches thick. If the quantity used in one season were piled one on another, they would form a tower twelve and one-half miles high.

Packard Plant Guards Against Enemy Plots

An example of foresight in the conduct of a great factory is revealed by the working out of the Packard Motor Car Company's policy of Americans First under the stress of the present international situation.

All over the country, commercial and industrial companies are hastening to assure themselves by every means possible of the essential Americanism of their personal. Many of them are taking steps that were carefully planned by the Packard Company more than a year ago and since then consistently promoted.

Alvan Macauley, at that time vice-president and general manager, noted from the beginning of the European war the increasing test put on Americanism. He saw more and more clearly the relation of that test to the efficiency and security of a typical American industry and American company. His thinking on the subject finally was resolved into a policy which he called Americans First.

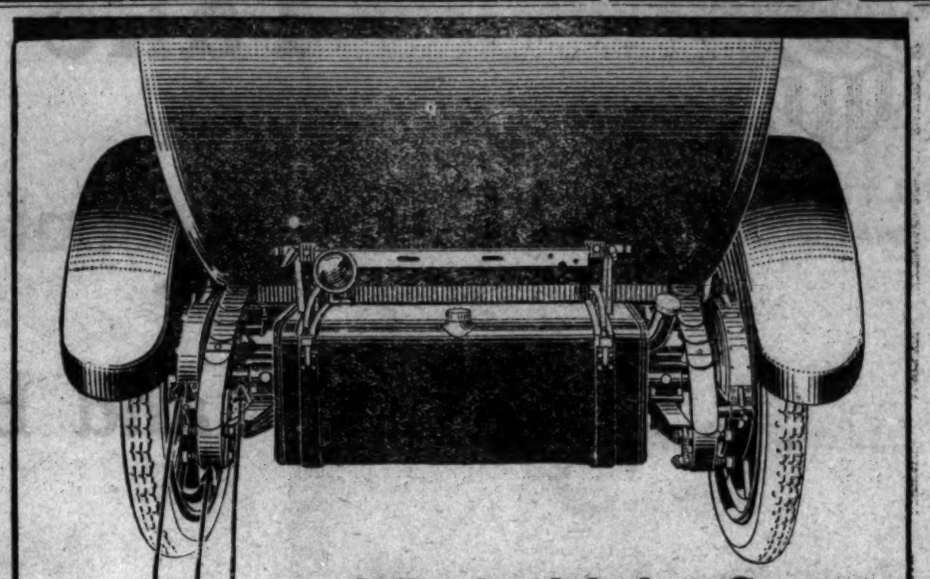
On January 31, 1916, this policy was proclaimed throughout the Packard organisation. Its essence is that promotions to positions of responsibility in the Packard organisation are reserved for American citizens or those who, foreign-born, are taking steps to become citizens. No discrimination is practiced against good workmen of foreign birth who apply for positions in the factory. There is simply a premium put on citizenship.

The proclamation of this policy, and the re-affirmation of it by Mr. Macauley, now president of the Packard, on the occasion of its anniversary, were not left to stand by themselves. The Company entered earnestly into the Americanisation work of the Detroit Board of Commerce, and in its own schools, Y.M.C.A. courses and other mediums, sought to be of assistance in preparing for citizenship such of its alien employes as wished to take out their papers. One of the chief efforts of a newly-established Employes Social Welfare department is to help prospective citizens attain their citizenship.

The total result of this work is a large increase in the number of naturalisation papers taken out by Packard employes, a growing appreciation of American institutions, a definitely increased respect for the American Flag, and a noticeable advance toward higher American standards.

BIG TIRE BILL OF U.S.

This year it is estimated $850,000,000 will be spent for tires for pleasure cars alone. The estimate is based on the number of cars in use, the average mileage, the guarantees ordinarily made with tires, and on other figures of tire consumption by car owners in the past.



Why Studebaker Cars are so Dependable

The reputation for dependability enjoyed by all motor cars bearing the Studebaker name is founded on the remarkable sturdiness of their rear-end construction.

Realizing how much the safety and comfort of the rider depend upon this part of its cars Studebaker has left no stone unturned in its efforts to make the new 1917 models as near perfect and beyond criticism as possible.

The rear axle is of the full-floating type, equipped with Timken tapered and adjustable roller bearings.

The springs are three-quarter elliptic. They are long, flat and resilient, insuring maximum safety and comfort.

The brakes are big, ample and quick-acting.

Over a quarter million Studebaker cars in daily use throughout the world stand as living testimonials to the soundness of Studebaker dependability. See the Studebaker display in our showrooms and let us demonstrate this and other Studebaker features to your satisfaction.

Studebaker

Six Cylinder Tls. 2150

All Studebaker cars for the overseas market are manufactured at the Canadian Studebaker factory, Walkerville, Ontario.

H. S. Honigsberg & Co., Inc.

Tel. West 1234.

Equipment includes electric lights, electric starter, high tension magneto, Yale lock on dash, Blackmore curtain opener, Khaki hood with leather edge and Khaki envelope, self-ventilating, rain-vision wind screen, individual robe hangers, straight-grained, semi-glazed, genuine leather upholstery, electric signal horn, extra rim, and complete set of tools.

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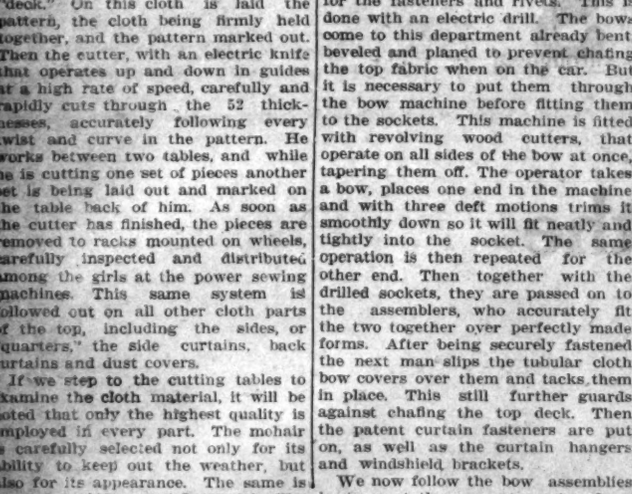

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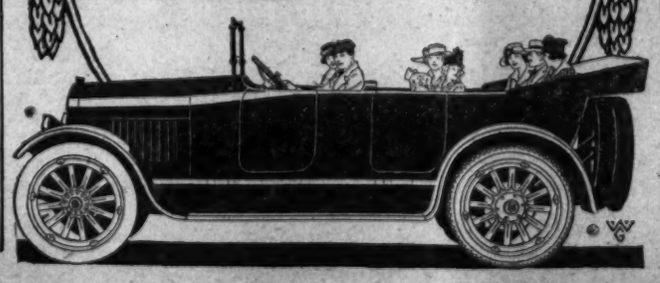

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COMEDY AND TRAGEDY IN LEARNING TO DRIVE

The following article, from the Philadelphia Public-Ledger, will remind many in Shanghai of their first attempts to master the intricacies of the "devil-wagons" as the Chinese have yclept motor-cars:

Rhirrrr-rhirrrr-rhirrrr-bang! And the owner who had taken such thorough lessons on how to run an automobile jumps lightly to the road, and with his brow knitting over the vision of a fifty-dollar repairer's bill for new gears, learns for all time never to throw in the clutch with the lever turned to high speed. And this charming little pastime of stripping gears is only one of the many tricks which add to the perplexities of the learner and the coffers of the repairer.

Learning to run an automobile is, however, very simple. One who plays a church organ might have some natural talent in the manipulation of the pedals, and any "soda jerker" who has been on intimate terms with the paraphernalia of a soda fountain might soon acquire knowledge enough of the switches, control of gas and spark, reverse, speeds, horn, handbrake and lamps to run the car into the first coal wagon, but to keep the thing going under control, fast or slow, and with comparative safety to the good people of the town, requires a complex brain which can work in units or collectively and automatically.

It is much easier to run an elevator. Drivers admit this. But since every one learns sooner or later, it must be through some period of instruction, and it is. Instruction includes many foolish things. The first thing a learner does is to forget the things the kindly gentleman told him who sold the car. The wonderful motor being delivered, the owner jumps in, maybe with his wife, who does not realise the excellent chance her children have for being orphans.

The careful chauffeur who delivered it left the hand brake locked at the side. Mr. Learner pushes down the clutch pedal, then, as per instructions, turns on the ignition switch and turns his engine over with the starter.

Hooray! It Moves!

It all works just as the advertisement said. Pushing the lever at his right a little forward in the first speed the car jerks, trembles and hobbles forward out of the garage into the street, while he clutches the wheel, wondering what is the matter. It works, it moves, it runs, but something is wrong. It squeaks in a peculiar manner as he pushes the lever into higher speed and they go faster, yet there is no tingling sense of riding on air. A policeman yells at him, "Cut out that smoke!" He turns around the corner, and, driving to a nearby garage, jumps out with beads of perspiration on his face.

"Quick, men! It's on fire!" he cries. And the smoke goes on pouring out at the rear.

The garage man passes a critical eye over the machine and, scorning the frenzied owner's delirium about his new car being burned up, releases a lever and smiles. The gentleman had merely forgotten to unlock his hand brake and was running while the shoe was getting hotter and hotter. As they ride away Mr. Learner looks meekly at his wife, who, by the way, loaned him the $12.50 to take the lessons.

Death, Destruction and Despair

The proper application of the reverse and the possibilities for death, destruction and despair which lie in the throttle may be seen in the following:—Two brothers bought a car in a little town in the Middle West. After riding around town with a demonstrator one of them declared he knew it all since he had run a binder, a cream separator and had milked cows.

Arriving at their barn, one brother jumped out to open the doors, while the driver put on high speed in order to get up the incline to the barn. He went up sailing, and once inside the barn had to reverse to keep from hitting the wall. He reversed and backed out of the barn before he could stop.

"Say," he called to his brother, "I'm coming again, and as soon as I get inside you shut the doors quick so I won't bounce out!"

And he slammed into the barn, into the wall and backed again. The doors held him, though it cost two broken planks to do it.

There is another harmless-looking pedal, ofttimes like a push button, which is the peculiar plaything that brings the fine of $13.50 and costs. It is the accelerator, called various names by novices, owners and girls who shop in their own cars.

"'Tis an auxiliary," crieth the young maid who liketh speed.

"Push the accelarndo," says the musician, and the lady dressed in black thinks of church and calls it the "auxiliary."

"'Exhilarator' is the word, may be," says the young driver. Whatever it is, just caress it and feel the machine jump like a jack-rabbit.

Ceases to Be a Novelty

This is generally avoided by learners, who even fear to put on high speed. After one has become hardened to the road and killed the required number of pigs and chickens, been arrested three times and cloven fireplugs, trees, telegraph poles and shaved the edge off the curbstones, the accelerator is no longer a novelty, but a necessity.

The difference between the first speed and high is difficult for the learner to grasp. One cautious old farmer wrote to an automobile firm, telling them the machine was no good.

"I can't go a mile before the radiator is steaming, and I have to fill up the water tank. Come down here and take it."

A man was sent to see what was wrong. He went riding with the owner. After getting started the young man asked him why he did not get into high speed.

"Say, young feller," he said, "this things go fast enough for me on low without whizzin' along over fences on high."

He didn't know that one can go just as slow on high as on low, and therefore he was travelling with his engine doing twice the work while the water boiled away.

What Repairmen Like

A new automobile—that is, the first automobile—creates the same pride in the owner's heart that his first bicycle did as a boy. He usually plays with it, toys with its machinery, jacks it up and fondles with the whole business. This form of amusement is advocated by repairers. It is very expensive. One man, who, of course, knew all about his car, jacked it up in his private garage. He became interested in the rear wheels. They do all the work, yet they are at the mercy of the two front wheels which guide the way. Strange!

This loving little soul saw the wheel turn and it did his heart good. It turned forward. He mused fondly. Holding his chin in his hand, his gaze fell on the other rear wheel. He started. He glared. It was actually going in the opposite direction to the other Spirits Mystery!

"Hey, hey," he cried over the phone to his repairer, "the wheels are going in different directions! What's doing it?"

"Aw, that's the differential," came the reply; "forget it."

"The differential," repeated the man. "That must mean different; oh yes, I see."

In turning a sharp corner the wheels turn at different rates of speed, or even in different directions, and the differential makes it possible. Never thought of that, eh?

Hudson Garage Booklet

President Harry S. Houpt has just issued a new booklet telling all about the many advantages offered automobile owners in the huge new Hudson Super Service Garage, which he recently opened in West Sixty-eighth street just west of West End avenue.

That New Yorkers who own fine cars are beginning to appreciate the wonderful advantages offered in the new Hudson Super Service Garage is indicated by the large number of applications for space that have been received during the past few weeks.

The new garage, which has room for 600 cars, is the largest in the city. It is a four storied fireproof building that occupies the entire block from Sixty-eighth to Sixty-ninth street and contains many new and up to date features.

There is not an elevator in the building, as wide ramps lead to and from all floors, which prevent the innumerable annoying delays of waiting for elevators which are always at the top floor when your car is waiting on the street level or vice versa.

Free bus service connects with the subway and time clocks keep a record of every car entering or leaving the building.

Cars are also washed in a new way and large lockers are provided for every owner.

The chauffeurs are well taken care of with a garage club, provided with dining, reading and billiard rooms, to say nothing of a barber and free medical attendance. "In other words," says President Harry S. Houpt, "the new Hudson Super Service Garage provides all the comforts of a private garage, with many additional features of convenience and safety for less than one-quarter the expense entailed in maintaining an individual garage for one's cars."

NEW LIFE OF AIR BAG CAN BE LENGTHENED

The life of an air bag can be lengthened by observing the following rules, which have been found valuable in the Goodyear repair school.

When the tire is placed in the mold the clamp screw should be tightened until the exact size of the tire is obtained, and then given about one-half turn. This slightly decreases the size of the cavity and relieves the strain on the air bag, in addition to giving perfect results in the cure.

Never allow the bag to become flat as this will cause cracks in the lining.

Inject a little water into the bag each week in order to keep the inside of the bag moist.

Don't pull the bag out by the tube. Use the tape.

By observing these precautions air bags have been used for as many as 145 cures.

Motorists!

Increase the Efficiency of your ELECTRIC LIGHTING AND STARTING by using a

C.A.V. ACCUMULATOR
British Made Throughout

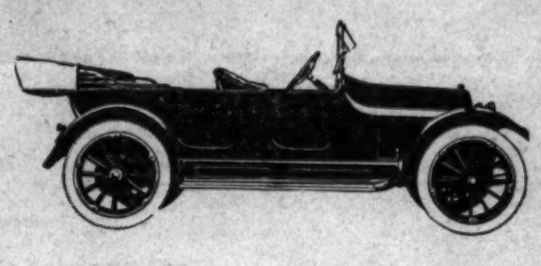
A Battery for every purpose and each one THE BEST in its range.

The Hall Mark for Everything Electrical in connection with Motoring is C.A.V.

Complete Light Car Lighting Set £22.15.0 F.O.B. London. Write for special Brochure.

C.A. Vanderwell & Co. Ltd.
ACTON, LONDON, Eng.

Overland



Motor Cars

TRUE ECONOMY

Choose that car which will best serve your needs within your means

This constitutes true economy in the purchase of an automobile.

There is integrity of value in the Overland car, which is the finest ever built at the price offered.

For most families, Model 75 B represents just the right combination of the practical with the luxurious to result in lasting satisfaction.

It exemplifies the remarkable value made possible by tremendous production.

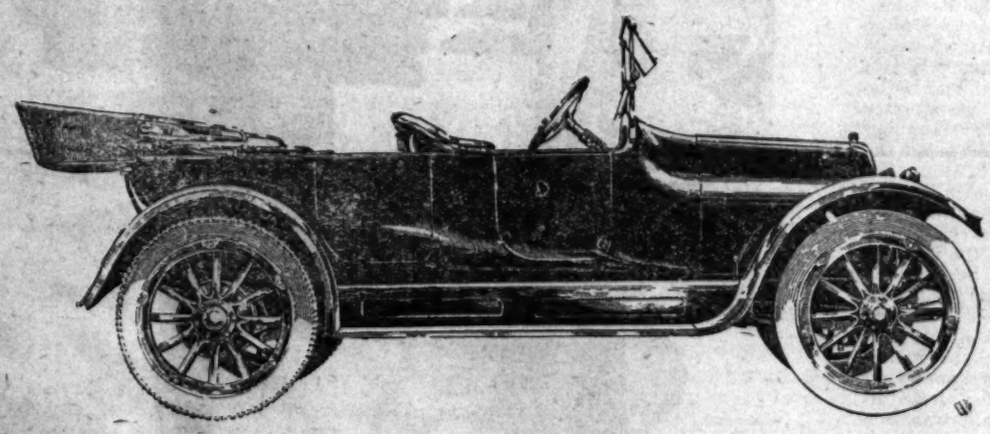
An industry is as great as its service to the public. The Overland established a new value in motor-cars—*this was a service.*

Growth came as a reward of this service, and with growth came opportunity for further service.

Today's immensity means experience, facilities and resources, plus the public confidence, which gives these things stability for yet greater service.

The Overland ideal of service is *integrity of value* in the product throughout the whole life of that product's *service*.

The Overland Motor-Cars exemplify this ideal and constitute the most comprehensive line of cars ever built by any one producer.



THE OVERLAND EXCELS IN LOOKS—IN POWER—IN ECONOMY

We shall be pleased to demonstrate it to you

The Central Garage Co., Ltd.

2a Jinkee Road, Shanghai. Telephone No. 2661

Science's Newest Proof That Our Moon is NOT a Dead World

A Scientific Reconstruction of a Lunar Landscape Showing the Formation of the Craters. Our Earth Is Seen Shining by Reflected Sunlight in the Sky with the Aurora Glowing About Its North Pole.

A Photograph of the Moon Showing (E) the Crater Plato, (C) the Crater Linne with Its "White Spot" and (D) Eratosthenes, the Three Spots Where the Mysterious Activity Has Been Observed. (A) Is the Great Crater of Tycho Whose Extraordinary Radiations and "Streaks" Furnish Astronomy with One of the Greatest of the Problems of the Skies. (B) Shows Still Another Locality of Infrequent but Striking Change.

Mysterious Recent Changes Observed in Craters on Our Satellite and the Evidence They Give of Possible Existence of Life Discussed by Two Eminent Astronomers

By Dr. John A. Cook.
Director of the Macon, Mo., Observatory and United States Weather Bureau.

ABOUT the middle of the last century the idea crept into the minds of some astronomers that perhaps the moon is not entirely dead, but so nearly so that no great volcanic eruption or other changes on a great scale could be expected, and that if any change whatever took place other than that of crumbling walls, caused by the great change of temperature, which ranges from near freezing to two or three hundred degrees below zero in the course of a month, it would be of a very minor nature.

They did not have long to wait for a change. One night in the year 1866 Prof. Schmidt was observing the floor of the old Sea of Serenity, when he noted the absence of a well known volcanic crater which had formerly stood out on the sea floor, far from any other crater near its size. It had been six miles in diameter, and is shown as such on the maps made prior to 1866 as Linne. The region where it had been seemed to be concealed by a haze or smoke. All telescopes were directed to Linne for a time. In two or three months the haze cleared, and in the place of a six-mile crater there was a crater not over half a mile across, and surrounding the new crater was a white spot about the size of the original crater.

The writer, who for a third of a century has been a student of the lunar surface, and especially of those points where change has been suspected, was watching the sun rise over the floor of the old Sea of Serenity the evening of March 7, 1911, when, just as the first rays of the rising sun reached the spot where Linne had been, he saw a minute star-like spark of light, the unmistakable indication of an elevation. In a few minutes, as the sun rose higher, the elevation formed itself into a crescent shape, but it was soon drowned out in light as the region around it began to be lighted up.

It was very small, and could be seen for only a few minutes each month, every condition having to be favorable. It was not again seen until March, 1912, when it was larger, but had lost its crescent shape. I did not see my little mountain on the moon again until May 8, July 6 and November 1, 1916, when it was larger and easily seen. At no time has there been seen any sign of smoke or vapor. As the white spot grows and shrinks in size, evidently by frost forming and melting, it is very satisfying to say that our little hill is probably formed of ice, rather than of the more durable hardened lava, and may not be permanent.

Plato is one of the great craters, or walled plains, of the moon, nearly seventy miles across, and with walls in places 7,000 feet high. It has a rather smooth floor, but at different times there have been seen as many as forty-three very small craters on the floor, and these undergo changes that can only be accounted for by actual change. The floor of Plato also changes color, which forces us to believe that there yet exists in this old crater enough moisture and carbonic acid gas to produce a low growth of some quick-growing vegetation, which springs up during the brief season of two weeks while the sun is shining on it. There are other regions which point to the same conclusion.

If we accept the proof that in a single instance we find heat and moisture on the moon, we are given license to believe that there yet remains vegetable, and possibly animal, life there.

H. G. Wells's Conception of the "Intelligent Insects" Which in His "First Men on the Moon" Are Described as the Rulers of the Our Satellite's Rulers.

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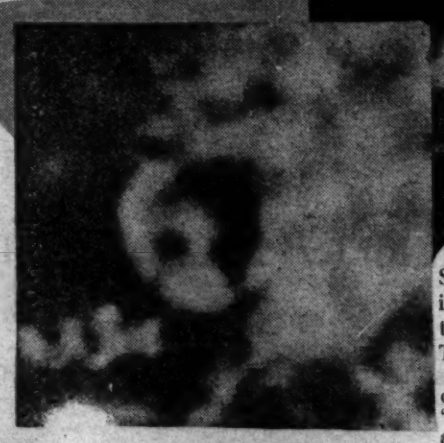

Photographs by the Late Professor Pickering Which Show the Profound Changes in the Crater of Eratosthenes During a period of Ten Days.

What the Moon Life May Be Like

By Prof. Garrett P. Serviss.

THE spot on the moon named "Linne" has long beeen regarded as the possible scene of actual physical changes on the face of our satellite, and the curious observation by Dr. Cook of a "star-like spark," enlarging as the sun rose upon it to a crescent-shaped object, certainly adds to the mystery of Linne.

There is little doubt that Linne did suddenly change its form completely about 1866, and many minor and puzzling changes of appearance have happened to it since.

If, then, there is a blow-hole in the moon at the place named by astronomers Linne, and if vapors arise through that hole from an underworld, and, condensing into a frozen mound, sparkle and glitter in the rays of the rising sun so brilliantly that we can see them with telescopes 240,000 miles away, we are still left to pure conjecture as far as the connection of such phenomena with possible inhabitants of the moon is concerned.

The supposition which H. G. Wells has embodied in one of his interesting books that there are vast caverns in the shell of the moon is not, in itself, an unlikely phantasy.

Of the supposed inhabitants of these caverns Mr. Wells wrote in his "First Men in the Moon" as follows:

"The insect type of anatomy has, fortunately for men, never exceeded a relatively very small size on earth. On the moon, owing to lesser gravitation, a creature certainly as much insect as vertebrate seems to have been able to attain to human and ultra-human proportions.

"The moon is, indeed, a sort of vast ant-hill, but instead of there being ant, worker, soldier, winged male, queen and slave, there are many hundred different sorts of Selenite.

"All seemed to present an incredible exaggeration of some particular feature; one had a vast right forelimb, an enormous antennal arm, as it were; one seemed all leg, poised, as it were, on stilts; another protruded an enormous nose-like organ beside a shapely speculative eye that made him startlingly human until one saw his expressionless mouth. The eyes were strangely varied—some quite elephantine in their alertness, some huge pits of drakness."

The force of gravity on the moon is very much less than on the earth, being, in fact, about as one to six. From this it results that cavernous spaces in the rocky crust of the moon might be much larger, and much more permanent, than any in the crust of the earth, because the superincumbent weight of their roofs would, bulk for bulk, be only one-sixth as great as upon the earth.

The earth and the moon, according to Darwin's conclusions, once formed a single body whirling upon itself with immense speed. A separation took place, and the moon, carrying off about one-eightieth of the earth's mass, set out on an independent career, although always remaining within the control of the earth's gravitation.

The moon had not gravitative force enough to retain, in a free state, the gases that make up the earth's atmosphere, or the vapor of water. Yet it may possibly have developed life in forms not dependent upon air and water for their maintenance. There are, even upon the earth, living forms, bacteria, called anaerobic, because they flourish without free oxygen, which is the life-sustaining element of the atmosphere for other kinds of life.

Having once embarked with the imagination, let us suppose that, in spite of all the probabilities, creatures possessing some earth-like qualities could, and can, live upon the moon. Their best chance would seem to be to keep below. Outside the days and nights are each two weeks long, and in that airless world the nights must be inconceivably cold, while by day the unclouded sun would smite mightily with all its rays, including those that are shielded off from us by our atmosphere, and which there is some reason for thinking would be destructive to life if they could freely reach us.

It sounds ridiculous to say that living creatures could be nourished by an atmosphere of that kind—but suppose they resemble plants in their physical organization. And then suppose that those plants can walk about! How did terrestrial animals get their freedom in that respect? There are even to-day upon the earth animals that are fixed in place like plants, and there are plants which have some slight suggestion of locomotive power, or at least the first stages of it, since they can crawl a little with the aid of their roots.

SPORTING NEWS SECTION
THE CHINA PRESS

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, MAY 13, 1917

JUDGE RUMMY — By TAD

BUNK- I GOTTA STENOGRAPHER. AT LAST— I MET HER LAST NIGHT AT A MASQUERADE BALL— SHE'S A TURKISH BEAUTY AND SHE WORKS IN MY COURT WITH A VEIL OVER HER FACE— OH BOY— SHE'S A BEAR CAT
HERE'S HER PHOTO— SHE'S IN THE ANTE-ROOM NOW WRAPPING HERSELF AROUND SOME FOOD— AIN'T THAT SOME JANE?
LET'S TAKE A PEEK AT HER NOW
OO UM UM A PIPPER
WHAT I'VE WANT TO MAKE THOSE EYES AT ME FOR— WHEN THEY DON'T MEAN WHAT THEY SAY
SH-SH-SH-H-
EASY NOW— WE'LL SNEAK A PEEK WHILE SHE'S EATIN'— NO NOISE NOW— SOFT PEDAL
U THAT THE MAID?
?
THE JUDGE INVITED ME OUT TO SUPPER BUT I TOLD HIM THAT I WANNA DIDN'T ALLOW ME TO GO OUT WITH STRANGE MEN
HE MIGHT KID MCCOY BUT HE CAN'T KID ME
OH DON'T HIT HIM WITH THAT JUDGE- IT WAS ALL A JOKE- MARY'S A GOOD GUY
NIX- JUDGE NIX— GEE YOU'RE MAKING MORE NOISE THAN TWO SKELETONS WRESTLING ON A TIN ROOF

SAUER HAS LEAD IN RIFLE SHOOT

Scores 100 on Opening Day Of S.R.A's. Annual Meeting; Blagden is Second

200 YDS. RECORD BROKEN

Lancaster Scores Possible For First Time Since New Target Introduced

The leading scores (over 90) to date in the Shanghai Rifle Association's annual meeting are as follows:

	points	
Sauer W. E.	100	"A" Class.
Blagden A. H.	98	"A" Class.
Kodaire H.	95	"A" Class.
Davis A. C.	94	"A" Class.
Blackwood W. H.	94	"B" Class.
Chapman B. S.	93	"B" Class.
Rutherford C. H.	93	"A" Class.
Featherstonhaugh E.	93	"C" Class.
Woo B. Y.	92	"A" Class.
Macbeth J.	92	"A" Class.
Terrill W. J.	92	"A" Class.
Lockyer A. E.	92	"B" Class.
Pennywitt J.	92	"A" Class.
Collaco A. M.	91	"A" Class.
Thomson C. E. M.	91	"A" Class.
Ilbert O. L.	91	"A" Class.
Johansson J.	90	"C" Class.
Bell J. G.	90	"A" Class.
Lancaster W. O.	90	"A" Class.
Crighton A. C.	90	"A" Class.

The meeting opened yesterday morning, firing beginning at 6.30 a.m., continuing until 8.30 a.m., being resumed again at 2 p.m. and concluding at 4 p.m. The conditions were favorable and some excellent scores were registered.

Mr. W. E. Sauer, of the American Co., S. V. C., scored 100 points out of a possible score of 105 and Mr. A. H. Blagden, of the Reserve Co., 98. Two possibles were made. Mr. Chapman, of the American Co., S. V. C., made a possible at 500 yards and Mr. Lancaster, of the Reserve Co., at 200 yards.

Mr. Lancaster's possible at 200 yards constitutes a record in Shanghai (S. R. A. competitions). The new 200 yards Bisley target was introduced in 1911 and this was the first time that a possible had been made.

Mr. A. M. Collaco was the Range Officer during the meeting. The Cathedral School Scouts, under Scoutmaster Macdonald, rendered valuable assistance to the Association and efficiently carried out their duties, to the general satisfaction of the competitors.

The Public School Troop, under Scoutmaster S. Hore, will provide a similar squad today. The first squad will commence firing this morning at 7.30 a.m. sharp, at 200 yards.

The entries for the Ladies' Prize competition, which will take place on Sunday next, 20th inst., will close on Wednesday, at 5 p.m., with Mr. A. M. Collaco, at the Russo-Asiatic Bank.

The Weather

Moderate northerly winds. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 73.8 and the minimum 59.0, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 77.9 and 55.0.

JAPAN WINS OLYMPIC CONTEST, SCORING 111

Filipinos Are Second, With 74 Points; China Has Third Place, Totalling 49

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Tokio, May 12.—Today, the last day of the Olympic Games, Lei Lok-pak was second in the 220 yards breast stroke (swimming) and third in the 100 yards.

Today's points were: Chinese 3, Filipinos 14, Japanese 57.

[This makes Japan an easy winner, her total, according to the daily cables, being 111, whilst the Filipinos have scored 74 and the Chinese 49.]

Tokio, May 11.—In the Olympic Games, China won the football and volleyball against the Filipinos and also the pole-vault, in which Kuo Shao-yu did 10½ feet, while Ting Shu-chun was second.

The points gained during the day total: Chinese 31, Filipinos 20 and Japanese 14.

BIG BASEBALL TEAMS OFF ON LONG RACE

Military Instead Of Civic Atmosphere; Gen. Wood Tosses Out First Ball

New York, N. Y., April 11.—The opening of the "big league" baseball season in this city was marked today by a martial atmosphere when it fell to the lot of an army officer instead of a high civil official to toss out the first ball, a traditional beginning for the pennant race. Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood officiated at the American League opening here, throwing out the ball to start the Boston and New York game.

The National League opening at Boston, between the Giants and the Boston Braves, was postponed on account of cold and snow.

This afternoon 16 teams in the American and National Leagues were to begin play at eight cities. The grand old national game was to be opened with ceremonies and St. Louis, Detroit, Cincinnati and Chicago in the West, and Philadelphia, New York, Boston and Brooklyn in the East will welcome the stars of yesteryear.

The games scheduled for the first few days should bring out some good contests despite the fact that many of the teams have not yet rounded to condition. The White Sox and Browns meet in the Missouri city, while the Indians and Tigers, ancient rivals, battle in the City Where Life is Worth Living—Detroit.

Clark Griffith brought his squad to Philadelphia to meet the Athletics and Jack Barry today began his actual management when the Red Sox met the Yankees in Gotham. The Quakers and Superbas meet in Brooklyn and John McGraw and his Giants are ready for the Braves in Boston. These two series should bring out some good play. Christy Mathewson and his Reds will entertain the Cardinals, and the Pirates will try to down the Cubs on the Chicago field.

Public School Sports

The Ellis Kadoorie school took first place in the 12th annual athletic sports meet of the S.M.C. Public School for Chinese yesterday, running up a total of 12 points, a lead of 8 over the Public School for Chinese, which came second. Some closely contested events marked the trials and furnished thrills for a large crowd of spectators who thronged the school grounds.

The 100 yard dash, quarter-mile run and quarter-mile relay race, open to all S.M.C. Public Schools for Chinese, proved the chief attractions. A handsome cup was presented for these events and competition was keen. The Ellis Kadoorie school took every heat in the 100 yards, giving them 5 full points in the final. The quarter-mile proved a fine race, Haung Char-zui of Ellis Kadoorie winning from Lee Ven-dah of the Public School for Chinese by a few yards. In the relay the Public School led for two laps but was overtaken and beaten out by a short distance by the Ellis Kadoorie team at the finish.

Some fast time was shown in the Senior 100 yard event, Dan Wei-fung making the distance in just under 11 seconds. He also took firsts in the 220 yard run and in the high jump, qualifying as champion all around man for the school.

The sack and wheelbarrow races proved popular events from the spectator's point of view and there was an interesting sword display and First Aid exhibition by the 1st troop of Boy Scouts from the Public School for Chinese.

Following the meet Mrs. C. S. Foster Kemp, wife of the headmaster, made the presentations of prizes and was in turn made the recipient of a large basket of roses.

The standings of the competing schools:

Ellis Kadoorie School	12 points
Public School for Chinese	4 "
Nieh Chih Kuei Public School	2 "
Polytechnic Public School for Chinese	0 "

This was the second competition for the cup, the Nieh Chih Kuei school winning on the former occasion.

BRITISH SOCCER RESULTS

London, March 24.—The following are the results of the principal English and Scottish soccer games decided today:

English League

Lancashire Section—Burnley, 1; Burslem Port Vale, 3; Bury, 0; Manchester City, 0; Liverpool, 4; Rochdale, 0; Manchester United, 6; Bolton Wanderers, 3; Preston North End, 4; Oldham Athletic, 2; Stockport County, 5; Everton, 1; Stoke, 4; Blackburn Rovers, 1.

Midland Section—Birmingham, 5; Leicester Fosse, 1; Bradford City, 2; Bradford, 2; Leeds City, 0; Huddersfield Town, 2; Notts County, 2; Notts Forest, 2; Rotherham County, 3; Barnsley, 5; Sheffield Wed., 4; Sheffield United, 3.

London Combination—Fulham, 7; Watford, 2; Arsenal, 2; Portsmouth, 1; Queen's Park R., 2; Brentford, 2; Clapton Orient, 1; Millwall, 2; West Ham United, 3; Tottenham Hotspur, 0; Luton Town, 0; Chelsea, 0; Crystal Palace, 4; Southampton, 2.

Scottish League

Aberdeen, 0; Celtic, 0; Clyde, 2; Dundee, 0; Falkirk, 2; Hearts, 1; Hamilton A. C., 2; Ayr United, 1; Hibernians, 1; Partick Thistle, 0; Kilmarnock, 0; Dumbarton, 0; Motherwell, 0; Third Lanark, 2; Queen's Park, 0; Airdrieonians, 5; Rangers, 4; Raith Rovers, 3; St. Mirren, 0; Morton, 0.

School For Bridge Players

Auction Bridge.—L. P. H. says: The bid is four spades, doubled. The declarer loses the odd trick, but his opponents revoke. A insists that three tricks taken in penalty for the revoke, at double value, gives them 54 and game. B lets they get nothing, as the contract failed. What is the correct scoring?

It is useless to take three tricks, as that will not fulfil the contract and they would, therefore, be worth nothing. The declarer should take his 100 in honors, score honors as actually held, and be satisfied.

C. D. says: I would like an opinion on this bidding: Dealer holds five hearts to the ace jack; five diamonds to the king eight; two small clubs and one small spade, on which he bids a heart. Second and third hands pass, and fourth hand bids a spade. Then dealer bids two diamonds, all passing. His partner had three hearts to the king, queen and one diamond, four small cards in the black suits. Had he a bid?

There is no heart bid in the dealer's hand, as it is away below average. Having been taken out of his mistake by a spade bid, he should have waited to see what his partner had to say. Y would say nothing in any case.

M. D. T. asks what to bid on seven clubs solid, ace king small heart, king and one spade, and one small diamond.

Most players would say five clubs, or four at least. If partner has the fillers to go game at no-trump, it is a game hand at clubs, and much safer.

W. T. W. says: Z deals and bids no trump on ace king queen and small in hearts, ace king small in spades, four diamonds to the jack, and two small clubs. A passed and Y took his partner out with two diamonds, on six to the queen, and not a trick in hand. B bids two spades, Z three diamonds, and B three spades, which Z doubled. Y then bid four diamonds and B four spades, which prompted Z to go five diamonds. This was set. What is wrong?

Apart from the fact that Z has a better heart bid to start with than no trump, the error is in supporting a rescue hand in diamonds after spades have gone to four. This should have been doubled, instead of bidding five diamonds. Having once warned the no trumper by bidding two diamonds, Y should have kept still. Z's three diamonds is enough for that suit.

W. G. S. says: Z deals and bids no trump, both A and Y pass. B bidding two clubs. Z shifts to two hearts. A passes and Y goes back to two no trumps. Who plays the hand?

Z, because he was the partner that first named that suit and one of the partners that got the winning declaration.

G. T. H. says: Z deals and bids no trump. Second hand says two spades, which Y doubles. What should Z understand by this double? He held only two small spades, ace and one club, ace king small in diamonds and six hearts to the ace king ten.

It looks as if Z should have regarded the double as a command to bid his hand correctly. He never had a no trump bid, and should have started with two or three hearts. Some players imagine any hand with three aces is a no trumper, forgetting the strength and safety of a major suit.

Pirate Bridge.—C. F. L. says: If the dealer's first bid is not accepted and the second player bids and is accepted, can the dealer bid again?

Yes, because every acceptance opens the bidding to all three players on the acceptor's left.

H. L. W. says: The dealer bids a club, which no one accepts. Second hand a diamond, not accepted. Third hand passes and fourth hand holds the five top honors in hearts, ace ten and two other spades, small cards in other suits. What is the bid?

Three hearts, to show the solid suit and an outside ace. Why the club and the diamond were not accepted is not explained.

O. McC. says: If A makes 24 in one hand, with B for her partner, and goes game next deal, making 8, with Y for her partner, who gets the 50 for winning a game? B did more toward it than Y and should get at least some of the 50.

The acceptor scores what the bidder makes. When B was the partner A made 24, and that is all B is entitled to, with whatever honors A had of course. When Y was the partner A made 8 and honors, and 50 for game won. Y gets this 58 and the honors. While it may seem that B did more toward winning the game it may have been that B kept A from winning it on that deal either by a deceptive bid or a bad acceptance.

SHANGHAI IS WINNER OVER ST. JOHN'S TEAM

Home Run By Wilhoit Is Feature Of Game Ending In 6-to-2 Score

Shanghai again defeated the St. John's University baseball team yesterday at St. John's by the score of 6 to 2. A home run by Wilhoit of the local team was the feature of a game that was slowed up somewhat by a wet field.

Tinkham pitched for Shanghai, with Neergaard behind the bat, while Porterfield was in the box for the collegians. St. John's played a better game than last week and the going was much more even yesterday than in the first game.

The line-up follows:—

St. John's:—Zia, 1b.; Liu, 2b.; Sung, l.f.; Ling, c.f.; Young, r.f. Young, ss. Roberts, 3b.; Heiger, c.; Porterfield, p.

Shanghai:—Reid, 1b.; Wilhoit, 2b.; Bills, s.s.; Scott c.f.; Bowman, r.f.; Sokaal, lb.; Clapp, l.f.; Neergaard, c.; Tinkham, p.; Morrison, 3b.; Woods, c.f.

Shanghai, 6; St. John's 2.

Score by innings:

	R	H	E
Shanghai	0 0 2 0 2 0 1 0 1	6	9	2
St. John's	2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2	5	3

Features for Shanghai. Tinkham pitched a good game, Bills and Wilhoit hitting.

St. John's.—Porterfield pitched good ball, Roberts and Zia fielding.

Sunday Game

Game at Race Course Sunday with Japanese team at 3.30 p.m.

At The Theaters

A promising list of feature entertainments marks the theatrical program for the week. Several bills which have gained general approbation are to be repeated and a number of new attractions are advertised.

"The Battle of the Somme," the great war picture including the King's tour of the battlefields of France, which has been drawing packed houses to the Apollo theater during the last few days, is to have an extended run at the theater because of popular demand. The film will be shown three extra nights, May 14, 15 and 16 in order to accommodate that part of Shanghai which is anxious for a glimpse of the grim activities at the western front but has been unable to secure bookings to date. Today at the 3 p.m. matinee there will be a showing of the 7th and 8th parts in the "Who's Guilty?" series.

Another entertainment of the past few nights which has proved so much in favor that additional dates are warranted is the concert singing of Paul Dufault, the French-Canadian tenor. He will appear at the Olympic the nights of May 15, 16, 18 and 19.

The Victoria theater heads its program for today's matinee and tonight's performance with four reels of the popular serial, "Peg o' the Ring," comprising the 7th and 8th episodes of the play. The bill, which ends tonight, also includes some new comedies, which were received with approval at their first showing yesterday.

Patrons of the Town Cinema theater are offered an extended program beginning Monday. "The Time Limit," Pathe's three-part drama, is the headliner today. Two comedies, "Sadie the Diamond Biter," and "The Cash Girl Lovers," one of the Lonesome Luke series, and a comic cartoon picture conclude the program.

The bills are up about town for "Blighty" and reports from the booking agency show that a lively interest has been aroused over the local talent production. The "Military Musical Medley" as it is called by its author is to employ a record breaking cast and bids fair to make theatrical history among A. D. C. efforts in Shanghai. The play—the word doesn't describe it, they say—was entirely "made in Shanghai" and is to aid the British Women's Work Fund. The opening performance will be given Empire Day, May 24, at the Lyceum. There is to be a matinee May 26.

The mysterious "ads" for "Isis" continue to arouse speculation. We presume that it is something theatrical though it may be that the announcements are the weird heraldings of the advent of some miraculous panacea. However, we are of opinion that a scanning of the future playbills will bring the explanation.

Chang Su Ho's Garden is to witness the closing performances of a successful season for Clarke's Cirque today. The final engagements are timed for 5.30 and 9.15 p.m.

BLACK DIAMOND WINS BIG RACE

Has Easy Grand National Victory When Ashfield, Chief Opponent, Takes Fall

CAPERCAILZIE'S SURPRISE

Old Pony, With Owner Up, Romps Home And Pari-Mutuel Pays $199 Dividend

The Race Club's Spring meeting was brought to a close yesterday with as fine a day's racing as an off-day has ever produced. Indeed, taken all round, it was far above the standard of an off-day, the racing being of quite a high order, without the preponderance of flukes that usually have to be chronicled.

The weather had cleared up well and the course was by no means as bad as it was expected to be. The rain, having been an easy, though continuous fall, had soaked well in and the ground was only sticky on top. Quite a large crowd attended.

The big event, the Grand National, proved a gift for the powerful Black Diamond. Bornite was not saddled and the only one of the other three out which could be genuinely fancied was Ashfield. Mr. Morriss kept his mount on terms with the leg one through two-thirds of the race, but then Ashfield had the misfortune to stumble at the jump halfway down the back straight on the second round, fell and was out of the going.

Then Mr. Ezra sent Nomadic up and got level. It was close going, but Black Diamond always had the measure of the other and could have won by any distance it liked. Four lengths was the verdict.

The Spring Handicap brought a big surprise. Anything might have been expected to win except The Capercailzie, especially as Mr. Hill, the stable jockey, was out on The Goldfinch, with the owner taking the mount on the old pony.

At the Monument, they were well bunched, but then the famous old "Caper" shot out like a rifle bullet to a huge lead and maintained it down the straight, winning by a distance and the part-mutuel paid out $199. Everybody was pleased, for there is not a more popular animal at Shanghai or Kiangwan than this gallant old pony, which always does his best, without help of whip or spur. Mr. Hill was so delighted that he had to dismount and walk in behind his old friend, his face a picture of joy.

The Griffins Handicap hit the majority of backers hard, but the result was only what had to be expected. Grey Goose had already shown that, on a fair course, it could not get a distance, so how could it have been expected to with the ground as sticky as it was, Mr. Johnstone notwithstanding.

The race was run very slowly, which was all in Grey Goose's favor but, at that, Morningside had it well in hand all the way and Mr. Burdill brought the pony in to win comfortably by a length and a half from

Middelkerke, with Grey Goose third, a distance away.

The much-fancied, but disappointing Kronborg looked a very good thing for the Gladiator Cup and led most of the way down the straight, but smart riding by Mr. McBain again just got Golden Horn's head in front, with Klodshans third. Regarding the latter, it may be remarked that Mr. Braad-Sorensen, in the few races he has ridden, has shown up remarkably well and, in these days, with such a scarcity of good riders, it is to be regretted that he is not seen more often in the saddle.

Lucky Star again failing ignominiously, the Castleneld Cup was a gift for Sir Lamerock. Really the best piece of riding of the day was Mr. Hill's handling of Tiga, for the Cross Country Cup. The whole of the last half-mile was a battle, for again and again the pony had to be asked to move. True, it responded gamely, but a less determined jockey would never have stuck at the job.

Mr. Ezra, with a reputation for off-days, is too well looked after now to bring off big dividends and so on, had to be satisfied when, on Peronne, he trounced a hot favorite in Swanee and man-o'-war owners, with $34 as the return. Swanee, as a matter-of-fact, was right out of it and Peronne won anyhow from two of the rankest outsiders in Ten Cents and Tuki Tuki. And wasn't the latter's owner-rider pleased!

A bunch mainly of unknowns ran without any hope behind Wynona for the All-Comers Plate and then the card finished up with the ever-popular Maiden race. This was a long way off being the fashion parade it usually is, the boys looking more themselves in distinctly Chinese riding garb.

It was a far better race than usual. Battle Dawn was a winner all the way, but there was a grand fight for the other places. Mechanism, a big sporting order, which had run last all the way, had a boy who knew his work, for he nursed the pony well, brought it up at the right moment and nearly rode Omedeto out of it.

The detailed results follow:

1.—The Gladiator Cup.—Value, Tls. 150. Second pony, Tls. 50. If 5 or more starters, third pony, Tls. 25. For grooms that have run at this Spring Meeting and not won a race. Weight for inches as per scale. Unplaced ponies allowed 5 lbs. Three-quarters of a mile.

	lbs.	
Mr. Russick's cream Golden Horn, Mr. McBain	158	—1
Messrs. Bannson and Mallow's grey Kronborg Mr. Wuilleumier	158	—2
Messrs. Bannson and Mallow's dun Klodshans, Mr. Braad-Sorensen	149	—3

Also ran:—Bagdad (Mr. Whitamore), Isis (Mr. Grayrigge), Chestnut (Mr. Sleap), Blighty (Mr. Dalgliesh), Reims (Mr. Lanning).

A neck; three lengths. Time 1.39. Pari-mutuel.—For win, $8.90. Places, 1st $5.70, 2nd $7.10, 3rd $11.10

Members' sweep.—1st ticket No. 636, 2nd 660, 3rd 671. Unplaced.—121, 386, 470, 443 and 269.

2.—The Castleneld Cup.—Presented. Value, Tls. 150. Second pony, Tls. 50. If 5 or more starters, third pony, Tls. 25. For all ponies that have run at this Spring Meeting and not won a race. Weight for inches as per scale. Ponies paced second, 3 lbs. extra; ponies placed third, weight for inches as per scale; unplaced ponies allowed 3 lbs. Winners on off day excluded. One mile and a quarter.

	lbs.	
Messrs. Toeg and Speelman's dun Sir Lamerock, Mr. Heard	156	—1
Mr. Lamerton's bay Anticipation, Mr. Grayrigge	152	—2
„ Dick Turp-n's ches. Viator, Mr. McBain	155	—3

Also ran:—Essex Chief (Mr. J. I. Ezra), Lucky Star (Mr. Hill).

Many lengths; ¾-length. Time 2.50.

Pari-mutuel.—For win, $9.50. Places, 1st $7.20, 2nd $26.10.

Members' sweep.—1st ticket No. 704, 2nd 302, 3rd 491. Unplaced.—494 and 264.

3.—The Spring Handicap.—Value, Tls. 300. Second pony, Tls. 100. Third pony, Tls. 75. A handicap for all ponies that have started in at least two races at this meeting. One mile and a quarter.

	lbs.	
Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's br. The Capercailzie, Mr. Arnhold	165	—1
Mr. W. M. Sutherland's grey Battle Dawn, Mr. Heard	156	—2
Bush's grey Wynona, Mr. Moller	162	—3
C. D. Coutts' ches. Shirley, Mr. Dalgliesh	158	—0

Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's ch. The Goldfinch, Mr. Hill 150—0

Sky and Hickling's grey Mechanism, Mr. Lanning 147—0

Mr. John Liddell's grey Malcolm, Mr. Burkill 153—0

E. B. Rose's grey Tuki Tuki, Mr. Morriss 147—0

Many lengths; two lengths. Time 2.46 2/5.

Pari-mutuel.—For win, $199.40. Places, 1st $27.40, 2nd $9.10, 3rd $7.60.

Members' sweep.—1st ticket No. 487, 2nd 730, 3rd 919. Unplaced.—776, 788, 122, 440 and 707.

4.—The Cross Country Cup.—Value, Tls. 150. Second pony, Tls. 50. If 5 or more starters, third pony, Tls. 25. For all ponies that have started in any of the races for paper-hunters of season 1916-1917 and that have not won a race at this Spring Meeting. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of one official race previous to this Spring Meeting 7 lbs extra. Unplaced ponies allowed 5 lbs. Winners on the off day excluded. One mile.

	lbs.	
Mr. Tiga Tuan Kongsee's black Tiga, Mr. Hill	147	—1
„ Uto's black Panama, Mr. Schoch	150	—2
„ N. L. Sparke's grey Wild Oats, Mr. Springfield	164	—3

Also ran:—Viator (Mr. McBain), Archibald (Mr. Sleap), Inchkeith (Mr. Liddell), Paragon (Mr. Lanning), Bobbie (Mr. Dalgliesh).

One length; one length. Time 2.14 2/5.

Pari-mutuel.—For win, $28.10. Places, 1st $11.50, 2nd $10.40, 3rd $8.70.

Members' sweep.—1st ticket No. 273, 2nd 483, 3rd 7. Unplaced.—508, 265, 188, 867 and 808.

5.—The Grand National Steeplechase.—Value, Tls. 400. Second pony, Tls. 100. Third pony, Tls. 75. For China ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Non-winners of this race at any previous meeting allowed 7 lbs. Twice round.

	lbs.	
Mr. John Peel's black Black Diamond, Mr. Johnstone	157	—1
„ Ezra's grey Nomadic, Mr. J. I. Ezra	148	—2
„ Renpiks' grey England, Mr. Schech	151	—3
„ Henry Morriss' gr. Ashfield, Mr. Morriss	145	—0

Four lengths; many lengths.

Pari-mutuel.—For win, $6.40. Places, 1st $6.20, 2nd 8.40.

Members' sweep.—1st ticket No. 610, 2nd 633, 3rd 911. Unplaced.—108.

6.—The Griffins Handicap.—Value, Tls. 300. Second pony, Tls. 100. Third pony, Tls. 75. A handicap for all griffins that have started in at least two races at this meeting. One mile and a quarter.

	lbs.	
Mr. Stubbs' ches. Morningside, Mr. Burkill	146	—1
„ Jedfertno's bay Middelkerke, Mr. McBain	155	—2
„ Shanghai's grey Grey Goose, Mr. Johnstone	163	—3
Messrs. The Farmyard's brown Lecapon, Mr. Whitamore	147	—0
Messrs. Toeg and Speelman's gr. Diala, Mr. Heard	161	—0
Mr. Stubbs' black Blackford, Mr. Springfield	165	—0

1½ lengths; many lengths. Time 2.51 3/5.

Pari-mutuel.—For win, $19.90. Places, 1st $10.80, 2nd $15.60.

Members' sweep.—1st ticket No. 880, 2nd 886, 3rd 641. Unplaced.—156, 512 and 42.

7.—The Try Again Stakes.—Value, Tls. 150. Second pony, Tls. 50. If 5 or more starters, third pony, Tls. 25. For all ponies that have run at this Spring Meeting and not won a race. Weight for inches as per scale. Griffins allowed 7 lbs. Ponies placed second, 3 lbs. extra; ponies placed third, weight for inches as per scale; unplaced ponies allowed 3 lbs. Allowances accumulative. Winners on off day excluded. One mile.

	lbs.	
Mr. Permy's grey Peronne, Mr. J. I. Ezra	149	—1
„ A. E. Lockyer's grey Ten Cents, Mr. Sleap	153	—2
„ E. B. Rose's grey Tuki Tuki, Mr. Rose	152	—3

Also ran:—Swanee (Mr. Heard). Anticipation (Mr. Rowe), Reims (Mr. Lanning), Klodshans (Mr. Wuilleumier). The Disappointing Bird (Mr. McBain).

Four lengths; short head. Time 2.12 4/5.

Pari-mutuel.—For win, $34.80. Places, 1st $11.30, 2nd $27.90, 3rd $51.40.

Members' sweep.—1st ticket No. 368, 2nd 30, 3rd 912. Unplaced.—710, 210, 413, 357 and 822.

8.—The All Comers Plate.—Value, Tls. 150. Second pony, Tls. 50. If 5 or more starters, third pony, Tls. 25. For all ponies that have run at this Spring Meeting, started on the off day, not won a race and unentered ponies, non-winners at any meeting, for which fees have been paid previous to May 7, 1917. Unentered ponies, starters, must be declared to the Secretary before 8 p.m. on Friday, May 11, 1917.

Catch weights, 155 lbs. Three-quarters of a mile.

	lbs.	
Mr. Bush's grey Wynona, Mr. Lanning	155	—1
„ Jedfertno's Bapaume, late Ashley, Mr. McBain	155	—2
„ ——— Seabird, Mr. Hill	155	—3

Also ran:—The Ahmah (Mr. Dalgliesh), The Rain Bird (Mr. Moller), Wild Oats (Mr. Whitamore), Dairy (Mr. Wuilleumier), The Disappointing Bird (Mr. Springfield), Dunbar (Mr. Liddell), Rubber Ring (Mr. Schoch), The Professor (Mr. Sleap), Essex Chief (Mr. Ezra).

1¼ lengths; three. Time 1.37.3.

Pari-mutuel.—For win, $14.90. Places, 1st $8.30, 2nd $17.50, 3rd $19.40.

Members' sweep.—1st ticket No. 927, 2nd 346, 3rd 290. Unplaced.—406, 46, 984, 557, 862, 705, 280, 1?, 467.

9.—The Mafoos' Race.—Value, $40. Second $20. Third $10. For all China ponies that have started at this Spring Meeting. Winners at this meeting and on the off day excluded. Weight, 140 lbs. Native riders in racing colors. One mile and a quarter. No whips or spurs allowed in this race.

Mr. W. M. Sutherland's grey Battle Dawn	1	
Messrs. Sky and Hickling's grey Mechanism	2	
Mr. H. Morriss' grey Omedeto	3	

Also ran:—The Raj, Windsor Dahlia, Viator, Lecapon.

Many lengths; three-quarters. Time, 2.47.4.

Pari-mutuel.—For win, $12.10. Places, 1st $7.30, 2nd $12.50, 3rd $10.40.

Members' sweep.—1st ticket No. 755, 2nd 675, 3rd 772. Unplaced.—34, 1156, 238, 222.

JIMMY WILDE WINS BELT THIRD TIME

Lonsdale Trophy Now Personal Property of Flyweight Champion

New York, April 10.—Jimmy Wilde, champion flyweight boxer of the world, so advices received here yesterday from England say, has made the Lonsdale belt his personal property by knocking out George Clark, a challenger for the title. The contest took place at the National Sporting Club, London, and the end came in the fourth round. The battle was for the championship and a £2,500 purse.

Wilde had previously won the belt twice, and another victory was necessary for him to obtain absolute possession. For two rounds Clark boxed well, but Wilde was responsible for some dashing work, and in the third round it was obvious that Clark was no match for his opponent. On facing each other for the fourth time Wilde promptly floored Clark, who was down for eight seconds, and he was quickly in trouble again. Wilde landing heavily with both hands. Clark was again sent down, and, although he resumed, Wilde once more dealt out severe punishment, Clark going down for the third and last time.

Both Wilde and Clark are privates in the British army. Other bouts that took place on the same night showed a preponderance of soldier boys with the gloves.

Private Harry Knight, Middlesex Regiment, beat Fred Stanley Firmingham in the third round, and Billy Ralph of Poplar beat Tommy Davies of Treherbert on points. In the final of the navy and army lightweight novices' competition Lance Corporal Regan, Yorks and Lance Regiment, beat Sergeant F. Hitch, A. S. C., on points.

Percy Cove Killed in Battle

Charles McCarthy, a boxer, and former member of the "Princess Pat" Regiment of Canada, who was wounded fourteen times and honorably discharged, reports that Percy Cove, a Pacific coast boxer, known something less than ten years ago as the "human slat," was killed in France. McCarthy also confirmed reports that Jack Monroe, twice opponent of Jim Jeffries, had suffered the loss of his right arm and paralysis of the left as the result of wounds received in battle.

McCarthy recently boxed four rounds with Carpentier in a benefit entertainment for French wounded. Carpentier, he said, was now wrapped up in the war, but might come to America after it.

SHANGHAI BAPTIST WIN INTER-ACADEMY MEET

Wayland Academy Is Second, Yates Third And Ningpo Fourth In Annual Event

The second important event of the track season of the Shanghai Baptist College took place at the College on Friday. This was the East China Baptist Middle School track and field meet, which was combined with the annual track and field day of the College.

Three weeks ago the college grounds were the scene of the E.C.I.A.A. Track meet and the tryouts for the Far Eastern Games. The academies participating in the Middle School meet were the Ningpo Baptist Academy, Yates Academy of Soochow, Wayland Academy of Hangchow, and the Academy of the College. Besides the members of the teams themselves about seventy-five students from Yates and an equal number from Wayland came to Shanghai to cheer their respective teams.

Dr. Morrison, the athletic director of the Government Institute of Technology, was the referee of the meet. The other officials were members of the faculties of the contending schools and two of the most prominent athletes from the Institute of Technology.

The meet was run in a steady, cold, drizzling rain that made it very hard for the athletes. Following the plan used in the intercollegiate meet the preliminaries in both of the hurdle races, in the 100 yard dash, the 220 yard dash, the Shot Put, and the Discus Throw were run off in the morning. The cinder track had been carefully rolled and the day before the meet was in splendid condition but the steady downpour of rain did a great deal of damage to it. In spite of this fact many of the college records were equalled or broken.

The most exciting contest of the meet was the fight between Wayland and Yates for the second place. Rather early in the meet it became apparent that the Academy of the College would win the first place but the contest for the second place was very keen between the two out-of-town schools. The issue was in doubt until the next to the last event, the pole vault. Wayland succeeded in winning this and thus got a firm hold on second place in spite of the fact that the Yates team won a thrilling relay race. The result of the meet was that the Academy of the College got first place, Wayland second, Yates third and Ningpo fourth with points.

The star point winner for the Wayland team was Dzu Yu-li, while the most consistent winner for the Shanghai school was Wu Chi-tsen. K. Y. Lin, the crack hurdler of the Shanghai Baptist Academy, comes of a family of athletes. One of his brothers recently won the high jump in the Yale Indoor Meet. Another brother, D. Y. Lin, of the Y.M.C.A., is an old St. John's athlete and one of the best tennis players in Shanghai.

Friday evening after supper the visiting teams and their supporters were entertained in the chapel of the College at a performance of two plays by the Dramatic Club of the College.

At a meeting of representatives from the four schools a plan was drawn up and accepted for a permanent league between the schools.

Results of the Inter-Academy Meet follow:—

100 Yards Dash won by Wu Chi-tsen, Shanghai. Time 11 1/5.
Shot Put won by Dzung Beh, Yates. Distance 29 feet.
Half Mile won by Yu Me-sing, Wayland. Time 2.23.
High Jump won by Dzu Yu-li, Wayland. Distance 4 feet 10 inches.
220 Yards Dash won by Wu Chi-tsen, Shanghai. Time 25 3/5.
Discus Throw won by Chang Ko-chun, Shanghai. Distance 87 feet 2 inches.
Low Hurdles won by Ling Ki-yang, Shanghai. Time 30 4/5.
Broad Jump won by Fong Bai-t'a, Shanghai. Distance 16 feet 11 inches.
440 Yards Dash won by Wu Chi-tsen, Shanghai.
High Hurdles won by Ng Doong, Yates. Time 20 1/5.
Mile Run won by Yu Me-sing, Wayland. Time 5.41 2/5.
Pole Vault won by Dzu Yu-li, Wayland. Distance 8 feet 3 inches.
Half Mile Relay won by Yates. Time 2.21.

Score by points—Shanghai Baptist College Academy, 82; Wayland Academy, 37½; Yates Academy, 35½; Ningpo Baptist Academy, 7.

Paramount Film Offered

An opportunity for the public to see some of the Paramount Pictures, private exhibitions of which have been given the last week, will be afforded this week. The first appearance of these master photo dramas will be at the Olympic Theater tonight and also Monday and Thursday nights.

The opening attraction that starts at the Olympic Theater is "The Golden Chance" a powerful dramatic photo-creation that will impress those who see it with the possibilities of the silent drama, when brilliant stars appear in engrossing dramas adapted from famous stage plays.

This, coupled with the fact that the attraction was directed and produced by Cecil B. De Mille, one of the most famous and successful of all creators of silent dramas, has resulted in the masterpiece of motion pictures that "The Golden Chance" surely is. Cleo Ridgely and Wallace Reid are the leading stars of the attraction and indeed appear to their best advantage.

Other films that will be shown in connection with "The Golden Chance" are The Paramount Pictographs and a Paramount Travel picture of Australia. The former is a collection of interesting subjects of a world wide appeal, while the Australian Travel picture is filled with interest throughout.

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The "THREE CASTLES" Virginia Cigarettes

KING HENRY VII

To King Henry the Seventh belongs the honour of being one of the first to encourage the exploration of unknown lands, for in 1497 he gave a Commission to Cabot and his sons: this enterprise of the Crown associated Bristol with the discovery of the Mainland of America. The House of Wills was early to recognise that it mattered little how well cigarettes were made unless also they reached the far away corners of the world in perfect condition – the use of the patent air-tight tin and the tinfoil wrappers constitutes the crowning act in the manufacture and distribution of their Products. By these means the "Three Castles" Cigarettes come to you unimpaired by the action of any Climate however deleterious.

"There's no sweeter Tobacco comes from Virginia and no better Brand than the" "THREE CASTLES"
W.M. Thackeray "The Virginians"

W.D.&H.O.WILLS, Bristol & London, England.

W.G.S.

(This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Company, Ltd.)